

**Karnataka
Bellary**

**Rapid Household Survey - RCH Project Phase-II
1999**

**SPONSORED BY MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI**

**POPULATION RESEARCH CENTRE
INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
NAGARABHAVI, BANGALORE 560 072**

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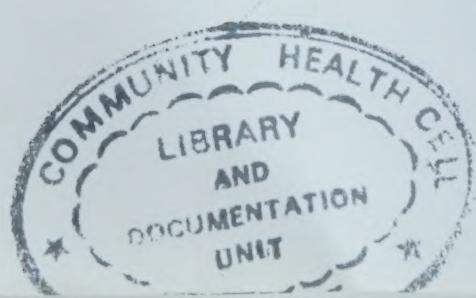
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NEW DELHI**

**POPULATION RESEARCH CENTRE
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CONTENTS

	<i>Page No.</i>
Preface	v-vii
Acronyms.....	viii
Salient Findings.....	ix-xii
Key Indicators for Bellary District in Karnataka State, 1999.....	xiii-xviii

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Objectives of the Survey.....	1
1.2 District Profile.....	1
Table 1.1 Basic Demographic Indicators for Bellary and Karnataka-1991 Census	2
1.3 Survey design and sample size.....	3
1.4 House-listing	3
1.5 Questionnaires.....	4
1.6 Recruitment, Training and Fieldwork	5
1.7 Data Processing and Tabulation.....	6
1.8 Data quality.....	6
1.9 Field constraints.....	7
1.10 Standard of Living Index (SLI).....	7
Table 1.7 Sample Results of Households, Males and Eligible Women, Bellary district, Karnataka , 1999	9

CHAPTER 2 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 General Characteristics	10
2.2 Marriages, Births, Infant Deaths and Morbidity.....	11
Table 2.1 General Characteristics of Households Surveyed in Bellary district, Karnataka State	12
Table 2.2 Marriages, Births, Mortality and Morbidity in Bellary District, Karnataka State.....	13

CHAPTER 3	CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WOMEN AND FERTILITY	
3.1	Characteristics of Currently Married Women.....	14
3.2	Outcome of the Pregnancy	14
3.3	Children Ever Born and Living.....	14
Table 3.1	Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Women Aged 15-44 years by Selected Characteristics in Bellary district in Karnataka State	15
Table 3.2	Outcome of the Pregnancy	16
Table 3.3	Fertility.....	17
CHAPTER 4	UTILIZATION OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES	
4.1	Maternal Services.....	18
a.	Ante-Natal Care.....	18
b.	Type and Sources of Ante-Natal Care	18
c.	Reasons for Not seeking Ante-Natal Care Services	18
d.	Pregnancy Complications and Treatment	18
e.	Natal Care.....	19
f.	Post-Natal Care.....	19
4.2	Child care.....	19
a.	Birth Weight of New Born Babies	19
b.	Immunization of Children.....	19
c.	Source of Immunisation	20
d.	Reasons for Not Immunising the Child.....	20
e.	Breast-feeding and Weaning Practices.....	20
f.	Awareness and Treatment about Diarrhoea and Pneumonia	20
Table 4.1	Ante-natal Care	21
Table 4.2	Type of Antenatal Care (ANC).....	22
Figure 4.1	Number and Timing of Antenatal Visits.....	23
Figure 4.2	Per cent of Women who Received Full ANC by background Characteristics	23
Table 4.3	Reasons for No ANC	24
Table 4.4	Pregnancy Complications	25
Figure 4.3	Type of Complications during Pregnancy.....	26
Table 4.5	Delivery Characteristics	27
Table 4.6	Delivery and Post-Delivery Complications	28

Figure 4.4	Type of Delivery Complications.....	29
Figure 4.5	Type of Post-Delivery Complications.....	29
Table 4.7	Vaccination of Children.....	30
Figure 4.6	Per cent of Fully Immunized Children Aged 12-36 Months....	31
Table 4.8	Source of Immunization.....	32
Table 4.9	Reasons for not giving Immunization.....	33
Table 4.10	Breast-feeding and Child Nutrition.....	34
Table 4.11	Awareness of Diarrhoea and Pneumonia	35
Figure 4.7	Type of Treatment Given to Children with Diarrhoea.....	36

CHAPTER 5 FAMILY PLANNING

5.1	Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods.....	37
5.2	Current Use of Contraception	37
5.3	Source of Motivation and Supply for Modern Methods of Contraception.....	37
5.4	Side Effects of Contraception and Satisfaction with Current Use	38
5.5	Reasons for Discontinuation of use and Current Non-Use of Contraception.....	38
5.6	Advice on contraception and intention to Use in Future.....	38
5.7	Unmet Need	38
5.8	Male's Choice of Family Planning Methods	39
Table 5.1	Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods	40
Figure 5.1	Method of Contraception Currently Used in Bellary, 1999	41
Table 5.2	Current Use of Contraception	42
Table 5.3	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by Selected Characteristics	43
Table 5.4	Source of Motivation and Supply for Modern Methods of Contraception.....	44
Table 5.5	Health Problem and Satisfaction with Current Use	45
Table 5.6	Reason for Discontinuation of Use and Non Use	46
Table 5.7	Advice on Contraceptive Use and Future Intention to Use.....	47
Table 5.8	Unmet Need	48
Table 5.9	Males Choice of Family Planning Methods For limiting in Bellary district in Karnataka State	49

CHAPTER 6	ACCESSIBILITY AND PERCEPTION ABOUT GOVERNMENT HEALTH SERVICES	
6.1	Home Visits by Health Workers	50
6.2	Client's Perception of Quality of Government Health Services	50
6.3	Reasons for not visiting Health Centre.....	51
Table 6.1	Home Visits by Health Workers	52
Table 6.2	Quality of Government Health Services & Client Satisfaction.....	53
Table 6.3	Reasons for Not visiting Health Centre	54
CHAPTER 7	REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	
7.1	Awareness about RTI/STI and HIV (AIDS)	55
7.2	Prevalence of RTI (Self - Reported System).....	56
Table 7.1	Knowledge of Reproductive Tract Infections	57
Table 7.2	Knowledge of Sexually Transmitted Infections.....	58
Table 7.3	Awareness of HIV (AIDS).....	59
Table 7.4	Prevalence of RTI (Self Reported Symptoms).....	60

ANNEXURE 1 List of PSUs (Villages/Urban Wards)

ANNEXURE 2 RCH questionnaires (Household and Women)

Preface and Acknowledgments

The Reproductive and Child Health interventions being implemented by Government of India are expected to provide quality services and achieve multiple objectives. There has been a positive paradigm shift from Method-Mix-Target based activity to Client-Centered-Demand Driven quality services. The Government of India desires to re-orient the programme and strengthen the services at the out-reach level. The new approach requires decentralization of planning, monitoring and evaluation of the services at the basic nucleus level which is district.

Keeping in view these objectives, Government of India (GOI) desired to generate district level data on utilization of the services provided by the Government health facilities and people's perception on quality of these services. In order to achieve this goal, GOI decided to undertake Rapid Household Survey (RHS) in all the districts in the country, so that the progress of RCH programme can be monitored. Approximately 50 per cent of the districts are covered in the second year of the project (1999). The survey was conducted by various Regional Agencies (RAs) and coordinated by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai. The financial assistance for RHS was provided by the World Bank. The Population Research Centre of ISEC has been entrusted with the task of carrying out the Rapid Household Survey in the states of Karnataka, Kerala and Goa.

The data were collected by using uniform questionnaires, sample designs and field procedures. The survey thus, provided comparable data for all the districts (covered in a year) of the country. Rapid Household Survey (RHS) is the first of its kind in the country ever conducted to generate basic data at the level of a district. In a district, 1100 Households and all eligible women (15-44 years) available in the Households were covered.

We do hope and believe that the data generated through the survey will meet the requirements of the Programme Administrators and the Policy Makers for making effective interventions for providing quality services and achieving multiple objectives.

The RHS could not have been successfully completed without cooperation and support from innumerable sources at various stages of the project. Although, it is not

possible to acknowledge everyone involved in the survey, several organizations and individuals deserve special mention.

The first and the foremost organization to whom we wish to express our thanks is the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) for giving us an opportunity to work for a project of national importance. Our special thanks are due to Shri Y.N. Chaturvedi, former Secretary and Shri A. R. Nanda Secretary (Family Welfare) for their timely initiative, advice and valuable support to the project. We are also thankful to Shri P.K.Saha, Chief Director and Shri K. V. Rao, Director of MoHFW and Dr. Padam Singh, Addl. DDG of ICMR for their contributions. We are also thankful to Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd.

Our thanks are also due to the Director of Census Operations, Karnataka and the Office of the Registrar General at the Centre and to the Department of Health and Family Welfare Services of Karnataka state.

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The International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai provided valuable guidance and strong support to the survey which is gratefully acknowledged. Our special thanks are to Prof. T.K. Roy, Director, for his timely advice and valuable guidance. We also acknowledge the contributions of Prof. F. Ram, Dr.D.Radha Devi and Dr. Sulabha Parasuraman, Coordinators of the Project at IIPS. Our thanks are also to Prof. Sumati Kulkarni, ex-Officiating Director for her timely advice and valuable guidance. Also our special thanks and gratitude to Prof. K.B. Pathak, ex-Director, IIPS and presently consultant, RCH Project, for supervising the task of the survey from the beginning of the project.

Survey was conducted in collaboration with Population Research Centre, Dharwad. Dr. T R Rajaratnam and Ms R Rajeswari took the responsibility of coordinating and supervising the field operations. I am grateful to Dr B R Ramesh, Director of PRC, Dharwad and his colleagues. Training the field staff was undertaken by Dr. Ramesh Kanbargi and Mr T N Bhat of Population

We would like to express our sincere thanks to our former Director Dr. P.V.Shenoi and his successor Dr. M.Govinda Rao for their valuable advice and co-operation in carrying out Rapid Household Surveys in all the three states. Thanks are also due to Prof. P.H. Rayappa, Chief Technical Advisor, RCH Project at ISEC for going through the draft reports. We acknowledge the co-operation received from the Registrar Dr. M.Venkata Reddy and his staff, Accounts Officer Mr. R.Narayanan and his staff, and Estate and Transport-in-charge Mr. B.S.Krishna Murthy at the Institute for Social and Economic Change. We express our appreciation for the effort made by the houselisting teams, interviewers, supervisors, editors, data entry operators in carrying out this task. The data analysis was undertaken by Dr. M.N. Shiva kumar, Research Officer and Mr. P. Prabhuswamy of Population Research Centre. We are thankful to all the respondents in all the three states for sparing their valuable time and for giving us the required information with patience.

We do hope that the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, will find the results of the Survey useful in achieving the set objectives of the Rapid Household Survey. Round the clock efforts of my colleagues at the Population Research Centre, will be truly rewarded if the project is able to effectively highlight/reflect the Reproductive and Child Health needs of the community.

January 2000

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ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Ante-natal Care
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infections
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
BCG	Bacillus Calmatte Guerin
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CEB	Census Enumeration Block
CHC	Community Health Centre
CMW	Currently Married Women
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CPD	Centre for Population Dynamics
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
EW	Eligible Women
FP	Family Planning
GMFR	General Marital Fertility Rate
GOK	Government of Karnataka
HIV	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
LHV	Lady Health Visitor
IFA	Iron and Folic Acid
IIPS	International Institute for Population Sciences
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ISEC	Institute for Social and Economic Change
JPHN	Junior Public Health Nurse
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MTP	Medical Termination of Pregnancy
OBC	Other Backward Castes
ORS	Oral Rehydration salt
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
RHS	Rapid Household Survey
RCH	Reproductive and Child Health
RTI	Reproductive Tract Infections
SC	Scheduled Castes
Sc	Sub-centre
ST	Scheduled Tribes
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TB	Tuberculosis
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TT	Tetanus Toxoid

SALIENT FINDINGS

Survey in Bellary District

Bellary district belongs to Gulbarga division of the State. In 1991, the population of the district stood at 1890 thousand with an annual growth rate of 2.4 per cent during the 1981-91 period. Thirty per cent of the population in the district were resident in urban areas. Relatively higher percentage of population belonged to scheduled castes (19 per cent) and scheduled tribes (9 per cent).

The RCH Survey covered 1092 households identifying 1027 eligible women of whom 881 have been interviewed. Twenty eight per cent of them were resident in urban areas. Eighty five per cent of the respondents belonged to Hindu religion, 36 per cent belonged to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, 31 per cent of them literate. Only 9 per cent among literates had completed 10 or more years of schooling.

Marriage

Mean age at cohabitation is relatively low at 16 years in the district. 14 per cent of boys got married before reaching the age of 21 years and 44 per cent of girls got married before reaching the age of 18 years. This was much higher in rural areas at 54 per cent.

Fertility

The estimated Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is relatively high at 23.6 – 24.9 in rural and 20.5 in urban. The per cent of third or high order births reported stood at 49. The mean number of children ever born to women age 40-44 was relatively high at 5.3.

Mortality and Morbidity

A total of 16 infant deaths were reported in the district during January 1996 to December 1997. A very large number of malaria cases have been reported – 245 in number. The number of tuberculosis cases reported is also high at 32. However, the number of leprosy cases is only 4, all in rural areas.

Knowledge and Use of Family Planning

While knowledge about any modern method of contraception is universal, it is moderate for modern spacing methods. Nearly half of all eligible women have adopted contraception. The adoption of female sterilisation predominates as 48 per cent of them have undergone female sterilisation. The unmet need for contraception stood at 12.2 per cent – 9.5 for limiting and 2.7 for spacing.

Maternal Health Care

Provision of antenatal services has been quite poor as less than one-fourth of them have received these services (3 check ups, 2TT and IFA tablets). Only 18 per cent of total deliveries were conducted in institutions and total safe deliveries totaled 54 per cent. Only 14 per cent of women had their child weighed within two days after birth and 3 per cent of women reported their child to be anaemic, a very low figure.

Child Health Care

A very large per cent of children age 0-4 months were on exclusive breast-feeding (93 per cent) and over one-third had received colostrum. Complete protection against six childhood diseases was also low at 53 per cent – 51 per cent in rural and 59 per cent in urban (BCG, 3 DPT, 3 Polio and Measles).

Reproductive Morbidity

Per cent of women reporting complications regarding abortion stood at 56 per cent, pregnancy complications 43 per cent and delivery and post-delivery complications 27 per cent. Reporting of side effects due to the use of contraception has been 9 per cent for female sterilisation and 15 per cent for IUD. However, all the pill users in urban areas have reported one complication or the other. Eighteen per cent of women have reported complications regarding RTI.

Awareness regarding pregnancy complication was high at 78 per cent. While a very high percentage of women (97 per cent) were aware of practices to be followed

during diarrhoea episodes, only 17 per cent were aware of treatment in case of pneumonia episode.

Knowledge of RTI/STI/HIV (AIDS)

Knowledge about Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI) and Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) was low (24 per cent and 16 per cent, respectively). However, 57 per cent of respondents were aware of HIV (AIDS) – 49 per cent in rural and 77 per cent in urban.

Visit by Health Workers

Twenty seven per cent of rural households were visited by health worker / ANM during three months prior to survey.

Utilization of Government Health Facility

Nearly 92 per cent in each of contraceptive services and immunization services were provided by government health facility in the district. Half of the total deliveries were conducted in public institutions and the same per cent of women received antenatal services from them. Treatment for complications during pregnancy, delivery and side effects because of contraceptive use were provided in less than half of the total cases. Treatment of RTI was low at 38 per cent. Similarly, treatment of diarrhoea and pneumonia cases was much low at 14 per cent and 22 per cent, respectively.

Rapid Household Survey, Reproductive and Child Health

KEY INDICATORS

STATE: KARNATAKA

DISTRICT: BELLARY

No.	KEY INDICATORS	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
1	1991 Population Data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Total population (in thousand) B) Percent urban C) Percent scheduled caste D) Percent scheduled tribe E) Population growth rate (1981-91) 	1890.1 29.9 19.32 8.82 23.8		
2	Sample Population <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Number of households surveyed B) Total population covered in survey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Male Female C) Number of men (age 20-54 years) interviewed D) Number of currently married women age 15-44 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Interviewed 	1092 6320 3173 3147 907 1032 881	765 4520 2292 2228 645 741 630	327 1800 881 919 262 291 251
3	Background Characteristics of Women Interviewed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Percent Hindu B) Percent Muslims C) Percent Scheduled Caste D) Percent Scheduled Tribe E) Percent Other Backward Caste 	85.3 14.5 19.3 16.4 31.6	89.5 10.4 17.9 19.8 33.6	74.9 24.7 22.7 7.9 26.6
4	Marriage Age <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Mean age at first cohabitation for women interviewed B) Percent of boys married at age less than 21 (since 1 January 1996) C) Percent of girls married at age less than 18 (since 1 January 1996) 	15.9 13.9 44.2	15.4 13.9 54.4	17.2 13.8 21.9

	KEY INDICATORS	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
5	Fertility <p>A) Mean number of children ever born to eligible women age 40-44</p> <p>B) For period 1.1.1996 to 31.12.1998</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Average crude birth rate b) Average general marital fertility rate (GMFR) c) Percent distribution of total births by order <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) 1 ii) 2 iii) 3 & above 	5.3 23.6 144.9 26.9 24.4 48.6	5.4 24.9 151.9 24.3 23.8 51.7	5.0 20.5 127.3 34.3 26.1 39.4
6	Mortality <p>A) Infant deaths among children born during 1-1-96 to 31-12-1997</p> <p>B) Neonatal deaths among children born during 1-1-96 to 31-12-98 due to tetanus</p> <p>C) Total maternal deaths since 1-1-96</p>	16 2 1	13 0 1	3 2 0
7	Morbidity <p>Number of cases reported</p> <p>A) Leprosy</p> <p>B) Malaria (3 months prior to survey)</p> <p>C) Tuberculosis</p>	4 245 32	4 175 28	0 70 4
8	Knowledge of Family Planning and use of Contraception <p>A) Percent of eligible women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) knowing all modern methods ii) knowing any modern spacing method iii) knowing any modern method iv) knowing any method <p>B) Percent of eligible women/their husbands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Currently using any method ii) Female sterilization iii) Male sterilization iv) IUD v) Pills vi) Condom vii) Any other modern method viii) Any other traditional method <p>C) Percent of currently married women having unmet need for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) limiting ii) spacing iii) total 	30.0 69.4 100.0 100.0 50.4 48.1 0.3 1.4 0.2 0.2 0.0 0.0 9.5 2.7 12.2	25.4 66.1 100.0 100.0 50.9 50.0 0.4 0.3 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 10.0 2.2 12.2	41.8 77.6 100.0 100.0 49.0 43.4 0.0 4.3 0.4 0.8 0.0 0.0 8.3 3.9 12.3

No.	KEY INDICATORS	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
11	Reproductive Morbidity <p>A) Percent of eligible women who had their last pregnancy since 1-1-96, having</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Abortion complications b) Pregnancy complications c) Delivery complications d) Post-delivery complications <p>B) Percent of eligible women having</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Contraceptive side effects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Female sterilization ii) IUD iii) Pills b) Any symptom of reproductive tract infection <p>C) Percent of males having any symptom of reproductive tract infection</p> <p>D) Percent of households in which adolescent girls were suffering from Anaemia</p>	55.5 43.3 10.1 27.1 8.9 15.3 50.0 18.1 9.7 1.5	57.1 37.6 6.5 26.5 8.2 0.0 0.0 19.3 8.6 1.6	54.5 60.4 20.9 29.0 11.0 18.1 100.0 15.1 12.2 1.2
12	Awareness of women on RCH <p>A) Percent of eligible women (who had their last live birth/Still birth since 1-1-96) aware of :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Pregnancy complications b) Treatment/practices to be followed in diarrhoea episodes c) Danger signs of Pneumonia <p>B) Percent of eligible women who were aware of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI) b) Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) c) HIV(AIDS) <p>C) Percent males age 20-54 having knowledge of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Reproductive tract infection (RTI) b) Sexually transmitted infection (STI) c) HIV (AIDS) 	77.7 96.6 16.9 24.0 15.8 56.6 12.2 25.2 78.2	76.1 97.9 14.2 20.1 11.5 48.5 7.4 19.3 72.0	82.5 93.0 24.4 33.8 26.6 76.8 24.0 39.6 93.5

No.	KEY INDICATORS	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
13	Home Visit by Health Worker			
	A) Percent of rural households visited by ANM/Health worker three months prior to survey date	--	27.1	-
	B) Percent of households where ANM counselled unmarried adolescent girls	19.0	30.2	0.0
	C) Percent of households where ANM distributed IFA tablets to unmarried adolescent girls	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	Utilization of Government Health Facility			
	A) Percent induced abortion of last pregnancy since 1-1-96	0.0	0.0	0.0
	B) Percent of eligible women who sought treatment for complications during			
	i) Pregnancy			
	a) Doctor	38.8	35.2	47.6
	b) Nurse/ANM	5.5	7.8	0.0
	ii) Post-delivery period			
	a) Doctor	35.4	31.9	46.6
	b) Nurse/ANM	6.4	8.5	0.0
	C) Percent of eligible women who sought treatment for side effects/health problems due to use of			
	i) Female sterilization	48.3	55.0	36.3
	ii) IUD	0.0	****	0.0
	iii) Pills	****	****	****
	D) Percent of respondents with RTI who sought treatment			
	i) Males	54.5	44.6	71.8
	ii) Females	56.2	54.1	63.1

No.	KEY INDICATORS	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
9	Maternal Health Care			
	Percent of women who had still/live birth since 1-1-1996			
	A) ANC check-up			
	i) who had ANC check-up	65.0	59.6	40.3
	ii) Who had 3 or more check-up	44.2	37.6	63.9
	iii) Who had ANC Check-up at home	26.2	35.4	5.7
	B) TT injection during pregnancy			
	i) who had none	32.9	33.8	30.2
	ii) who had one	7.8	8.4	5.8
	iii) who had two or more	57.5	55.7	62.7
	C) IFA tablets during pregnancy			
	i) who were given IFA tablets	53.7	55.0	50.0
	ii) who consumed one IFA tablet regularly	34.9	37.6	26.7
	iii) who consumed two IFA tablet regularly	16.4	15.3	19.7
	D) Institutional delivery			
	i) Total	17.9	8.8	45.3
	ii) Government	9.2	5.0	22.1
	iii) Private	8.6	3.9	23.2
	E) Delivery at home and attended by doctor/nurse/ traditional birth attendant (TBA)	35.4	41.2	18.6
	F) Total safe delivery (D + E)	54.0	50.3	64.7
	G) Visited by ANM within two weeks of delivery	29.4	35.0	12.7

No.	KEY INDICATORS	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
10	Child Care			
	A) Percent of children age 0-4 months on exclusive breast milk (relates to the youngest child born since 1.1.1996)	93.3	94.4	91.6
	B) Percent of women who gave colostrum (relates to the youngest child born since 1-1-1996)	37.1	35.5	41.8
	C) Percent of children age 12-36 months who received (relates to two children born since 1-1-96 to 30-4-98)			
	i) BCG	77.1	77.5	75.8
	ii) DPT			
	a) Three injections	68.1	66.3	74.1
	b) No injections	25.7	26.2	24.1
	iii) Polio			
	a) Three doses	81.6	79.1	89.6
	b) No dose	12.2	12.8	10.3
	iv) Measles	62.8	60.9	68.9
	v) Complete immunization (BCG, 3 DPT, 3 Polio & Measles)	52.6	50.8	58.6
	vi) At least one does of Vitamin A	42.9	44.4	38.0
	D) Percent of babies weighed and babies below 2.5 Kg.			
	i) Percent of babies weighed	13.5	6.2	35.7
	ii) Percent below 2.5 Kg. Out of babies weighed	3.2	1.1	9.5
	E) Percent of eligible women whose children (born after 1-1-96) had diarrhoea and who were treated with ORS)			
	i) Had diarrhoea	25.3	26.1	23.2
	ii) Treated with ORS	9.5	9.3	10.0
	F) Percent of eligible women whose children (born after 1-1-96) had breathing problems and treated			
	i) Percent who had breathing problem	15.1	13.0	20.9
	ii) Percent of mothers of children with breathing problem who got their children treated by ANM/Government facility	22.0	21.8	22.2

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Objectives of the Survey

The Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) interventions that are being implemented by Government of India (GOI) are expected to provide quality services and achieve multiple objectives. There has been a positive paradigm shift from Method-Mix-Target based activity to client-centered-demand driven quality services. Attempt is being made by GOI not only to re-orient the programme and service providers attitude at grass root level but also to strengthen the services at outreach level.

The new approach requires decentralization of planning, monitoring and evaluation of the services. Under such objectives, GOI has been interested to generate district level data other than service statistics on utilization of the services provided by government health facilities and also people's perceptions on quality of services. Therefore, it was decided to undertake rapid household surveys for all the districts in the country. About 50 per cent of the districts were covered in 1998. Survey was carried out in remaining districts in 1999.

The main focus of the rapid household survey were on the following aspects:

1. Coverage of ANC and immunisation services
2. Proportion of safe deliveries
3. Contraceptive prevalence rate
4. Unmet need for family planning
5. Awareness about RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS
6. Utilization of Health Services and user's satisfaction.

1.2 District Profile

Bellary district situated in Hyderabad Karnataka region has scanty rainfall. It is characterised by low age at marriage and rapid population growth. Population of the district was 1890 thousands in 1991 , with an annual growth rate of 2.4 per cent during 1981-91 period. It had density of 191 persons per square kilometer. Thirty per cent of



Table 1.1 Basic Demographic Indicators from 1991 census in Bellary District of Karnataka state

Indicators	State	District
Population (in thousands)	44977.2	1890.1
Annual exponential growth rate (1981-91) (per cent)	1.92	2.4
Population density (per Sq Km)	234.5	191.2
Per cent of Urban Population	30.9	29.9
Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males)	959.6	964.8
Currently married women age 15-44 (couples) per 1000 population	168.9	171.6
Per cent of population		
Scheduled Caste	16.38	19.32
Scheduled Tribe	4.26	8.82
Others	79.36	71.86
Per cent of literate population age 7 +		
Males	67.26	58.71
Females	44.34	31.97
Persons	56.04	45.57

the population in the district was resident in urban areas. In 1991 sex ratio in the district was 965 females per 1000 males. About 19 per cent of the population belonged to scheduled castes and 9 per cent to scheduled tribes. Less than half (45.6 per cent) of the population age 7+ were literate (Table 1.1).

1.3 Survey Design and Sample Size

In the second year of the RHS, nearly 50 per cent of all the districts in India were selected with random start from either first or second district and then alternative districts were selected. Districts in a state were alphabetically arranged before selection. With this procedure, 252 districts were selected. In the selected districts 50 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs, Villages/Wards) were selected adopting probability proportion to size (PPS) sampling. The village/ward level population was taken as per 1991 census. The sample size for RHS-RCH was fixed at 1000 households i.e. 20 households from each PSU. In order to take care of non-response due to various reasons, over sampling of 10 per cent was done. In other words, 22 households from each PSU were selected following circular systematic random sampling procedure.

1.4 House Listing

House-listing in each of the selected Primary Sample Units (PSU-village/urban ward) is an important activity to select the sample households. IIPS has provided an elaborate procedure to be followed for house-listing which is strictly followed in letter and spirit. It includes:

Listing of every structure in the village/urban ward/block, dwelling units in each structure and other structures like school, shop, cattle shed, dispensary etc., with numbers. Then each dwelling unit is given a separate number. The list of all the households in each Primary Sample Unit forms the sampling frame. The first household is selected by using a random number and other households are selected by employing systematic circular sampling procedure.

All the households in the villages having population less than 1500 have been mapped and listed. A block has been selected for listing and mapping of villages having more than 1500 population. In urban areas a census enumeration block (CEB) has been

selected from the selected ward and the notional map was copied. After the identification of the CEB in the city/town, house-listing and mapping have been carried out. From the house-list, the required number of households have been randomly selected.

1.5 Questionnaires

Data have been collected through a structured questionnaire. Two types of questionnaire have been designed for each selected household, one eliciting household information, and the other, eliciting information on women. While the information about the household is collected from any adult member (age 20 and above), information about eligible woman is collected from each currently married woman, age 15-44.

Household questionnaire consists of two sections. The first section elicits information on household characteristics such as number of male and female members in the household, number of eligible women for woman questionnaire, religion, caste, source of drinking water, type of house construction, detailed information on each birth since January, 1996, incidence of maternal deaths since January, 1996, age at marriage of males and females married since January, 1996, prevalence of malaria since three months preceding the survey date, prevalence of TB and leprosy, and supply of Iron and Folic Acid tablets to unmarried and anaemic girls age 15-19. This information is collected from any adult member in the household. Section 2 specifically aims at collecting information on general awareness about Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI), Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) and HIV (AIDS) of any male member, age 20-54, in the household.

Woman questionnaire consists of 6 sections. Data on general characteristics like current age, effective marriage age, number of live births, living children and pregnancy wastage (still births, induced abortions and spontaneous abortions) are collected in section 1; data on ante-natal, natal and post natal care are collected in section 2; on immunization and child care for the last and last but one child born since January, 1996 are collected in section 3; on contraception are collected in section 4; section 5 deals with the assessment of quality of government health services and client satisfaction; and section 6 elicits information on Awareness about RTI, STI and HIV (AIDS).

1.6 Recruitment, Training and Fieldwork

Educational qualification of field staff, their experience in collecting data and their commitment to the job are important contributing factors in obtaining quality data. All team supervisors have minimum post-graduate degree and some of them have completed M Phil in social sciences. More than 90 per cent of all investigators are post-graduates and the rest have completed graduation. All have fairly good knowledge of English and the local language, Kannada. In addition, many are able to conduct interviews in Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, Marathi, Hindi and Urdu. About 30 per cent of them have experience in collecting demographic and health data in different India Population Projects (IPP) carried out by different organizations.

Field staff were trained during June 25 to July 1, 1999 at PRC, Dharwad for data collection. Field operation started on July 5, 1999 and was completed on September 10, 1999. Data collection work was reviewed when the teams took a break for two days and doubts were cleared on some questions. Separate field staff were trained for House listing during June 24-25, 1999 and Housing listing operations started June 26, 1999. Teams used to be in the primary sample unit (PSU) by 6 a.m. and leave by 8 p.m. All these field operations were completed in a day in many PSUs and more than one day in some PSUs.

Data collection has been carried out in each selected district by a team consisting of a supervisor-cum-editor, three female investigators and two male investigators. There are two major field operations in the survey, namely, i) house- listing, mapping, and selection of sample households, and ii) interviews. House-listing and mapping have been carried out by two persons together. While one person records the particulars in the house-listing form for each household, other person maps the household. House lists were given to the team supervisor to draw the sample households. After selecting the required number of households to be interviewed, the supervisor assigns the lists which contains household number, name of the head of household, address, date assigned, result of interview of household and woman questionnaires to the investigators. At the end of interviews, a consolidated list in 'Supervisor's Assignment Sheet' is prepared from all Investigator's Assignment Sheets by the supervisor. In addition, the supervisor is assigned the job of editing the questionnaires and cent per cent spot checks in the field itself.

Household questionnaire has been canvassed by the male investigator when male respondent age 20-54 is available in the household. In other cases, the household and woman questionnaires have been canvassed by the female investigator.

1.7 Data Processing and Tabulation

Data entry software provided by the International Institute for Population Sciences has been used. The software is found to be adequate and only minor changes have been made to suit the local conditions. (Table 1.7)

1.8 Data Quality

Quality of data depends on many factors. Of them, questionnaire design, training of field staff and supervision of data collection are vital. These aspects have been taken into account in the survey.

The questionnaire is designed for minimum number of errors that occur while collecting data. Most questions have been designed with clarity and there is no scope for ambiguity. Questions are pre-coded, and skips and filters have also been provided for easy flow of data collection.

Further, the quality of data has been ensured through intensive training of field staff. Field staff were trained (investigators, supervisors and editors) on the methods of data collection through classroom lectures and mock interviews. They were given 10 days training in local language and each question was explained in detail along with Training Manual during the training sessions. All the technical terms have been explained thoroughly until every one of them understood well. Special lectures from experts in the fields of reproduction, immunization, communicable diseases, reproductive tract infection, sexually transmitted infection and HIV (AIDS) have been organized during the training, thus, fully exposing them to the topics under study. This has enhanced their understanding of questions better and has increased their ability in eliciting information even from an illiterate and ignorant respondent. Also, they were made to conduct mock interviews in the class room. They were also taken to villages and urban blocks for field interviewing. Training sessions were conducted by the staff of the Population Research Center at the Institute for Social and Economic Change (Bangalore) and the International

Institute for Population Sciences (Mumbai). Each investigator has been provided with an Investigator's Manual and the team supervisor with a Supervisor's, Editor's and Sampling manuals.

In addition, data have been checked and edited right in the field by the team supervisor. Surprise checks (10 per cent of the total sample) have been made by the staff of the Population Research Centre at the Institute for Social and Economic Change. Research officers of the International Institute for Population Studies were also present throughout the field operations.

1.9 Field Constraints

The Major constraint in data collection is availability of respondents, especially male respondents for section 2 in Household questionnaire. Repeated visits were made to cover maximum number of male and female respondents. As the team was covering the PSU in one day, the coverage with regard to male and female respondents was the maximum that has been achieved in the survey as mentioned in the report.

1.10 Standard of Living Index (SLI)

In Phase I of the RHS, type of house was being taken as the proxy for the economic status of the households. But in phase II we had asked questions related to household amenities and possession of some selected household items. In order to develop SLI, following scores related to response categories for each question were given:

Variables	Scores
1. Source of Drinking Water	Tap (Own).....2 Tap (Shared) + Handpump+Well.....1 Others.....0
2. Type of House	Pucca.....2 Semi-Pucca.....1 Kachcha.....0
3. Source of Lighting	Electricity.....2 Kerosene.....1 Other.....0
4. Fuel for Cooking	LPG.....2 Kerosene.....1 Others.....0
5. Toilet Facility	Own Flush Toilet.....3 Own Pit Toilet.....2 Shared Toilet.....1 No Toilet.....0
6. Ownership of Items	Car.....4 Motor cycle/Scooter.....3 TV.....3 Radio/Transistor.....2 Fan.....2 Sewing Machine.....2 Bicycle.....1 None.....0

The total of the scores may vary from the lowest of 0 to maximum of 28. On the basis of total score, households are divided into three categories as:

- (a) Low if total score is less than or equal to 9.
- (b) Medium if total score is more than 9 but less than or equal to 19
- (c) High if total score is more than or equal to 20

Most of the indicators under RHS are also tabulated by these three categories of SLI in addition to Rural/Urban, Caste, and Education.

Table 1.7. Sample Results for Households, Males and Eligible Women,
Bellary District of Karnataka state, 1999

Results	Total	Rural	Urban
Households Selected	1100	770	330
Households Interviewed	1092	765	327
Not Interviewed	0	0	0
Households present but not competent respondent at home	7	4	3
Households Absent	0	0	0
Postponed	0	0	0
Refused	1	1	0
Dwelling Vacant/ Address Not a Dwelling	0	0	0
Dwelling Destroyed	0	0	0
Dwelling Not Found	0	0	0
Other	99.3	99.4	99.1
HH Response Rate* (HRR)	1027	738	289
Total Eligible Women			
Eligible Women			
Completed (Interviewed)	881	630	251
Not at Home	146	108	38
Refused	0	0	0
Partly Completed	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
EW Response Rate* (EWRR)	85.8	85.4	86.9
Number of Males Interviewed	907	645	262

* HRR = $(\text{Households Interviewed}/1100) * 100$
 ** EWRR = $(\text{Eligible Women Interviewed}/\text{Total Eligible Women}) * 100$

CHAPTER 2

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

General characteristics of the sample household population and vital events such as marriage, births, infant mortality and morbidity are described in this chapter.

2.1 General Characteristics

The survey covered 1092 households in the sample of which 70 per cent were rural, the rest urban. Hindu households constituted 85 per cent, Muslims 15 per cent and the rest others. Among Hindu households 19 per cent belonged to Scheduled castes, 17 per cent to Scheduled tribes and 30 per cent to other Backward castes (OBC) (Table 2.1).

In the sample, only 11 per cent houses were reported as Pucca, nearly half of houses as Semi-pucca and the rest as Kachcha houses. In urban area 28 per cent of houses were Pucca compared to 4 per cent in rural. Major source of drinking water was through taps (74 per cent) and hand pump (18 per cent). Electricity was the main source of lighting as 74 per cent of households reported this as the main source. Wood was the main source of fuel used to cooking. However, in urban areas, LPG and Kerosene accounted for 45 per cent. As high as 80 per cent of households in the district had no toilet facility at all. Ownership of household goods such as radio, television, bicycle was to the tune of almost 26 per cent and more. Situation in this regard is much better in urban area. Based on the composite Standard of Living Index only 4 per cent of households were considered as high - 1.0 per cent in rural and 11.3 per cent in urban (Table 2.1).

2.2 Marriages, Births, Infant Deaths and Morbidity

During the reference period (during January 1, 1996 to date) a total of 289 marriages were reported – 212 in rural and 77 in urban areas. Mean age at marriage for boys is 24.2 years in rural areas and 26.0 in urban. For girls, mean age at marriage in urban areas is 2.2 years higher at 20.0 compared to 17.8 in rural areas. Nearly 14 percent of boys and 44 per cent of girls got married before attaining the legally prescribed minimum age of 21 years and 18 years, respectively. The estimated Crude Birth Rate in the district is 23.6 – 24.9 in rural and 20.5 in urban. Nearly 49 per cent of births in the district are of third and higher order (Table 2.2).

A total of 16 infant deaths were reported in the survey – 14 in neonatal period and 2 in post neonatal period. Four cases of leprosy and 32 cases of tuberculosis were reported in the district. However, 245 cases of Malaria were reported during the same period. Two neonatal death due to tetanus and one maternal death was reported in the district (Table 2.2).

Table 2.1 General Characteristics of Households Surveyed in Bellary district
in Karnataka state

Indicators	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Number of households interviewed	1092	785	327
2. Household Population			
Total	6320	4515	1800
Male	3173	2232	881
Female	3147	2228	919
Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males)	991	972	1043
Number of currently married Women(15-44 years)	1032	741	291
3. Percent of Households by Religion			
Hindu	84.8	90.5	71.2
Muslim	14.7	9.4	27.2
Christian	0.2	0.0	0.9
Sikhs	0.0	0.0	0.0
Buddhists	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.1	0.0	0.6
4. Percent of Households by Caste*			
Scheduled Caste	18.6	18.4	19.2
Scheduled tribe	16.9	20.9	7.6
Other Backward Class	30.4	32.9	24.7
Others	18.9	18.3	20.4
5. Percent of Households by Type of House			
Kachcha	38.8	40.3	35.1
Semi-Pucca	49.7	55.1	37.0
Pucca	11.4	4.4	27.8
6. Percent of Households by Source of Drinking Water			
Tap	74.0	66.1	92.6
Hand Pump	17.6	23.2	4.5
Well	4.8	6.8	0.3
Others	3.3	3.7	2.4
7. Percent of Households by Main Source of Lighting			
Electricity	73.5	67.9	86.5
Kerosene	25.8	31.2	13.1
Others	0.6	0.7	0.3
8. Type of Fuel mainly used for cooking			
Liquid Petroleum gas	8.6	1.8	24.4
Kerosene	6.6	0.6	20.8
Wood	83.5	96.3	53.5
Others	1.1	1.1	1.2
9. Type of toilet facility available			
Own flush toilet	11.5	3.9	29.3
Own pit toilet	5.6	1.4	15.6
Shared toilet	2.4	0.2	7.6
No toilet facility	80.3	94.3	47.4
10. Percent of Households owning			
Fan	32.6	19.2	63.9
Radio/transistor	34.1	30.8	41.9
Sewing Machine	12.0	7.8	22.0
Television	26.0	13.0	56.2
Bicycle	31.2	24.7	46.4
Motor cycle/scooter	8.5	4.0	18.9
Car	0.3	0.1	0.9
11. Percent of Households by Standard of Living Index			
Low	73.6	86.9	42.5
Medium	22.2	12.0	46.1
High	4.1	1.0	11.3

* Percentage may not add up to 100 due to missing cases.

Table 2.2 Marriages, Births, Mortality and Morbidity in Bellary district in Karnataka state

Indicators	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Marriages during 1-1-96 to survey date	289	212	77
(a) Total number of marriages	24.6	24.2	26.0
(b) Mean age at marriage for Boys	18.5	17.8	20.0
(c) Mean age at marriage for girls	13.9	13.9	13.8
(d) Boys marrying at age less than 21 years (%)	44.2	54.4	21.9
(e) Girls marrying at age less than 18 years (%)			
2. Births (Reference period: 1-1-96 to 31-12-98)			
(a) Number of births reported	428	322	106
Total	218	166	52
Male	210	156	54
Female			
(b) Average annual CBR	23.6	24.9	20.5
(b) Average annual GMFR	144.9	151.9	127.3
(c) Percent distribution of birth by order of birth			
1	24.4	23.8	26.1
2	19.8	20.7	17.1
3	28.8	31.0	22.3
4+			
3. Deaths among* children born during 1-1-96 to 31-12-97 in			
(a) Neonatal period	14	12	2
(b) Post neonatal period	2	1	1
(c) Infancy	10	8	2
Male	6	5	1
Female			
4. Number of neonatal deaths among children born during 1-1-96 to 31-12-98 due to tetanus	2	0	2
5. Number of Maternal Deaths Reported during 1-1-96 to survey date	1	1	0
6. Major illnesses			
(1) Number of cases reported			
(a) Leprosy	3	3	0
Male	1	1	0
Female			
(b) Malaria**	120	88	32
Male	125	87	38
Female			
(c) Tuberculosis	22	18	4
Male	10	10	0
Female			
(2) Number of cases treated			
(a) Leprosy	2	2	0
Male	1	1	0
Female			
(b) Malaria**	119	87	32
Male	121	85	36
Female			
(c) Tuberculosis	22	18	4
Male	10	10	0
Female			

* End point of reference period is restricted to 12-12-1997 to ensure one year exposure to the risk of death for all births.

** Reference period is 3 months prior to survey.

CHAPTER 3

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WOMEN AND FERTILITY

This section presents general characteristics of the currently married women, outcome of pregnancy and fertility are presented in this chapter.

3.1 Characteristics of Currently Married Women

About 44 percent of eligible women were in the age 20-29. Age at consummation of marriage of women revealed that 84 per cent in rural area had consummated below 18 years as compared to 57 per cent in urban area (Table 3.1). Sixty nine per cent of the eligible women were illiterate – 78 per cent in rural and 49 per cent in urban.

3.2 Outcome of Pregnancy

The survey revealed that 92 per cent of pregnancies have resulted in live births, 0.7 per cent as still births, 6.2 per cent as spontaneous abortions, and the rest (0.8 percent) as induced abortions. Spontaneous abortions are more in 15-24 and 35 - 39 age groups (Table 3.2).

3.3 Children Ever Born and Living

The data collected on fertility reveal that the mean number of Children Ever Born (CEB) is 3.2 – 1.6 male and 1.5 female. The mean number of children surviving is 2.7 . Illiterate women have higher number than others (Table 3.3).

Table 3.1 Percentage distribution of currently Married Women age 15-44 years by selected characteristics in Bellary District in Karnataka state

Background Characteristics	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Age group (years)			
15-19	10.1	10.4	9.1
20-24	20.5	21.5	17.9
25-29	23.2	22.8	24.3
30-34	20.2	20.4	19.5
35-39	16.3	15.2	19.1
40-44	9.5	9.3	9.9
2. Age at Consummation of Marriage			
Below 18 years	76.1	83.9	56.5
18 years and above	23.8	16.0	43.4
3. Religion			
Hindu	85.3	89.5	74.9
Muslim	14.5	10.4	24.7
Christian	0.1	0.0	0.4
Sikhs	0.0	0.0	0.0
Buddhists	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Caste*			
Scheduled Caste	19.3	17.9	22.7
Scheduled tribe	16.4	19.8	7.9
Other Backward Class	31.6	33.6	26.6
Others	32.5	28.5	42.6
5. Education			
Illiterate	69.4	77.6	49.0
0-9 @ years	21.7	17.9	31.4
10 years and above	8.7	4.4	19.5
6. Husband Education*			
Illiterate	50.9	58.8	31.0
0-9 @ years	26.3	24.7	30.2
10 years and above	22.7	16.3	38.6
7. Standard of Living Index			
Low	70.7	83.1	39.4
Medium	23.5	15.0	44.6
High	5.7	1.7	15.9
Number of women	881	630	251

@ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

* Percent may not add up to 100 due to missing cases.

Table 3.2 OUTCOME OF PREGNANCY
 Percentage Distribution of Pregnancies of Currently Married Women age
 15-44 years in each age group by Outcome of pregnancy in Bellary
 district in Karnataka state

Age Group	Percent pregnancies terminated in				Number of Pregnan- cies
	Live Birth	Still Birth	Spont. Abortion	Induced Abortion	
15-19	77.9	4.4	10.2	7.3	100.0
20-24	88.8	1.6	8.5	1.0	100.0
25-29	92.7	1.3	4.8	0.9	100.0
30-34	94.0	0.1	5.5	0.2	100.0
35-39	90.7	0.5	7.9	0.7	100.0
40-44	95.1	0.0	4.4	0.4	100.0
All Women	92.1	0.7	6.2	0.8	100.0
					3060

Table 3.3 FERTILITY
Children Ever Born and Children Surviving by Selected Characteristics of currently
married women age 15-44 years in Bellary District in Karnataka state

Background Characteristics	Mean Children Ever Born			Mean Children Surviving			No. of women
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1. Age group							
15-19	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	89
20-24	0.9	0.9	1.8	0.8	0.8	1.6	181
25-29	1.6	1.5	3.2	1.4	1.4	2.8	205
30-34	2.2	1.7	3.9	1.8	1.4	3.3	178
35-39	2.0	2.2	4.3	1.7	1.8	3.5	144
40-44	2.8	2.4	5.3	2.3	1.9	4.3	84
2. Residence							
Rural	1.7	1.6	3.3	1.4	1.3	2.8	630
Urban	1.4	1.3	2.7	1.2	1.2	2.4	251
3. Religion							
Hindu	1.7	1.5	3.2	1.4	1.3	2.7	752
Muslim	1.5	1.5	3.0	1.3	1.3	2.6	128
Christian	3.0	2.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	5.0	1
Sikhs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Buddhists	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
4. Caste							
Scheduled Caste	1.7	1.7	3.4	1.4	1.5	2.9	170
Scheduled tribe	1.6	1.5	3.2	1.4	1.3	2.7	145
OBC	1.7	1.5	3.2	1.4	1.2	2.7	279
Others	1.6	1.3	2.9	1.3	1.0	2.4	159
5. Education							
Illiterate	1.8	1.6	3.5	1.5	1.4	2.9	612
0-9 @ years	1.4	1.3	2.8	1.2	1.2	2.5	192
10 years and above	0.9	0.7	1.6	0.8	0.6	1.5	77
6. Standard of Living Index							
Low	1.7	1.5	3.3	1.4	1.3	2.8	623
Medium	1.5	1.4	2.9	1.2	1.2	2.5	207
High	1.0	1.3	2.4	1.0	1.2	2.3	51
All Women	1.6	1.5	3.2	1.4	1.3	2.7	881

© Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

CHAPTER 4

UTILISATION OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

In this chapter, knowledge about and utilization of maternal and child health care services are highlighted.

4.1 Maternal Services

(a) Ante-Natal Care

Sixty five per cent of the women had received Antenatal Care, of which, one fourth of them had received at home from health workers and half from government health facility (Table 4.1 and Fig 4.1).

(b) Type and Source of Antenatal Care

Little more than one fourth of them had received TT, Iron and Folic Acid Tablets and 3 ANC checkup. Most of them had received ANC during second trimester. More than one third of women had their weight taken, 43 per cent had measured their blood pressure and 60.7 per cent had abdominal check up. Women resident in urban area, literate and educated and better off sections were better placed in the provision of ANC (Table 4.2 and Fig 4.2).

(c) Reasons for Not Seeking Antenatal Care Services

The number of women who did not receive any ANC was 121 (35 %) and they reported that they did not feel the necessity or lack of knowledge as the main reason for not seeking ANC (Table 4.3).

(d) Pregnancy Complications and Treatment

While more than three-fourth of women were aware of pregnancy complications, 43 per cent of them had experienced complications during pregnancy. Dizziness, weakness and tiredness, are some of the complications reported by them. Among them 74 per cent received treatment both from public and private sources (Table 4.4 and Fig 4.3).

(e) *Natal Care*

Only 18 per cent of the deliveries in the district were conducted in institutions – most of them in Government institutions. For the remaining 82 per cent deliveries at home, 44 per cent of them were attended by medical or para medical personnel. For 19 per cent of the deliveries at home Disposal Delivery Kit (DDK) was used (Table 4.5).

(f) *Post -Natal Care*

Ten per cent of women had reported delivery complications such as prolonged labour, obstructed labour etc. More than one-fourth of them had post delivery complications such as lower abdominal pain, dizziness, high fever, excessive bleeding, etc. Sixty per cent of post delivery complications were treated mainly at private institutions (Table 4.6 and Fig 4.4 and 4.5).

4.2 Child Care

(a) *Birth Weight of New born Babies*

Only 14 per cent of the babies were weighed within two days after birth. Three per cent of women reported their child to be anemic – One per cent in rural and 10 per cent in urban (Table 4.5).

(b) *Immunization of Children*

Fifty three per cent of children age 12-36 months were fully protected against Polio, DPT, Measles and Tuberculosis. However, more than two-fifth of them had received vitamin ‘A’ dose and only 6 per cent IFA Tablets /liquid (Table 4.7 and Fig 4.6).

(c) Source of Immunization

Most of the children (92 per cent) had received immunization services from the government sources (Table 4.8). Those who received from private sources was higher in urban (18 per cent) compared to rural (4 per cent).

(d) Reasons for Not immunizing the child

Fifty six children had not received any dose of immunization in the district (Table 4.9).

(e) Breast feeding and Weaning Practices

Seventy one per cent of women were advised on breast-feeding. However, more than one third of the women (37 per cent) had breastfed their child after birth. Eighty eight per cent of children were exclusively breastfed at least for four months. Nineteen per cent of them were introduced to semi - solid food at 4th or 5th month. And, nearly three-fourth of women introduced their children to solid food between 6 to 12 months (Table 4.10).

(f) Awareness and Treatment about Diarrhoea and Pneumonia

Most of women (97 per cent) were aware of what to do in case the child gets diarrhoea. About 14 per cent of them knew about ORS. Twenty five per cent of women reported that their child suffered from diarrhoea during two months prior to survey. Majority of them were treated at the private health facility (Table 4.11 and Fig 4.7).

Awareness among women regarding pneumonia was very low at 17 per cent. Fifteen per cent of women reported that their child suffered from pneumonia during the reference period and most of them were treated in private institutions (Table 4.11).

Table 4.1 ANTENATAL CARE
Percentage Distribution of women* by Source of Antenatal Care (ANC) during pregnancy, in each category of selected characteristics in Bellary District in Karnataka state

Background Characteristics	ANC	No ANC	Total	Number of Women	Percentage distribution** of women with ANC by source of ANC		
					ANC at home from H.W. (5)	Govt. Health Facility (6)	Private Health Facility (7)
1. Broad Age Group							
Less than 20 years	81.5	18.4	100	38	29.0	45.1	48.3
20-34	65.0	34.9	100	286	25.8	49.4	41.4
35 years and above	36.3	63.6	100	22	25.0	87.5	12.5
2. Residence							
Rural	59.6	40.3	100	260	35.4	52.9	35.4
Urban	81.4	18.6	100	86	5.7	44.2	54.2
3. Education							
Illiterate	56.3	43.6	100	252	32.3	56.3	32.3
0-9 @ years	84.8	15.1	100	66	16.0	46.4	48.2
10 years and above	96.4	3.5	100	28	14.8	25.9	74.0
4. Religion							
Hindu	64.3	35.6	100	297	27.7	52.3	38.2
Muslim	69.3	30.6	100	49	17.6	38.2	58.8
Christian	*****	*****	*****	0	*****	*****	*****
Sikhs	*****	*****	*****	0	*****	*****	*****
Buddhists	*****	*****	*****	0	*****	*****	*****
Others	*****	*****	*****	0	*****	*****	*****
5. Caste							
Scheduled Caste	64.2	35.7	100	84	29.6	61.1	29.6
Scheduled tribe	57.1	42.8	100	63	25.0	58.3	30.5
OBC	63.0	36.9	100	111	25.7	38.5	48.5
Others	79.4	20.5	100	39	32.2	61.2	38.7
6. Standard of Living Index							
Low	58.7	41.2	100	269	29.7	57.5	31.6
Medium	83.8	16.1	100	62	17.3	34.6	61.5
High	100.0	0.0	100	15	20.0	26.6	73.3
All Women	65.0	34.9	100	346	26.2	50.2	40.4

(@ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

** Percentage may exceed 100 due to multiple answers.

* Women who had their last live/still birth since Jan 1, 1996.

Table 4.2 TYPE OF ANTE NATAL CARE(ANC)
Percentage Distribution of women * by type of Ante Natal Care by selected background characteristics in Bellary District in Karnataka state

Antenatal Care	TOTAL	Residence			Caste			Education			Standard of Living Index		
		Rural	Urban	SC/CT	Other	Illit.	0-9@ years	10 years & above	Low	Medium	High		
1. Percentage Distribution of Women by Number of ANC Visits	34.9	40.3	18.6	38.7	32.6	43.6	15.1	3.5	41.2	16.1	0.0	13.3	86.6
0	20.8	21.9	17.4	25.1	17.3	23.0	19.7	3.5	22.6	14.5			
1-2	44.2	37.6	63.9	36.0	50.0	33.3	65.1	92.8	36.0	69.3			
3 and above													
2. Percentage Distribution of Women by Timing of First ANC Visit	34.9	40.3	18.6	38.7	32.6	43.6	15.1	3.5	41.2	16.1	0.0	86.6	6.6
None	22.2	17.3	37.2	17.6	29.3	14.2	39.3	53.5	17.1	29.0			
First Trimester	35.5	35.7	34.8	36.7	30.6	34.9	34.8	42.8	33.4	51.6			
Second Trimester													
Third Trimester	7.2	6.5	9.3	6.8	7.3	7.1	10.6	0.0	8.1	3.2			
3. Percent of Women who had													
a. their Weight taken during pregnancy	33.8	26.9	54.6	25.8	38.6	23.0	51.5	89.2	26.0	53.2	93.3	67.7	100.0
b. their Blood Pressure measured	43.0	34.6	68.6	33.3	48.0	31.3	66.6	92.8	34.2	53.9	46.6	54.8	33.3
c. been given Iron Folic Acid Tablets	53.7	55.0	50.0	52.3	56.6	49.6	65.1	64.2	53.9	54.8			
d. taken one IFA Tablet a Day Regularly	34.9	37.6	26.7	32.6	37.3	34.1	40.9	28.5	36.4	29.0			
e. taken two Tablets a Day Regularly	16.4	15.3	19.7	19.0	16.6	13.8	18.1	35.7	15.2	22.5			
f. been given Tetanus Injection													
No Injection	32.9	33.8	30.2	38.7	24.6	41.2	13.6	3.5	37.1	20.9	6.6		
One Injection	7.8	8.4	5.8	7.4	10.0	7.9	9.0	3.5	8.9	3.2	6.6		
Two Injection	57.5	55.7	62.7	52.3	62.6	49.2	75.7	89.2	52.0	75.8	80.0		
Do not remember	1.7	1.9	1.1	1.3	2.6	1.5	1.5	3.5	1.8	0.0	6.6		
g. Abdominal Check-up													
None	36.7	42.3	19.7	41.5	34.0	46.4	13.6	3.5	43.1	17.7	0.0		
1-2	20.2	21.5	16.2	24.4	16.0	21.8	21.2	3.5	22.3	12.9	13.3		
3 or more	40.7	34.2	60.4	31.9	47.3	29.3	63.6	89.2	32.7	64.5	86.6		
Do not remember	2.3	1.9	3.4	2.0	2.6	2.3	1.5	3.5	1.8	4.8	0.0		
h. at least 1 TT + IFA + atleast 3 ANC	26.5	23.8	34.8	22.4	30.0	20.6	36.3	57.1	23.0	38.7	40.0		
i. 2 TT + IFA + atleast 3 ANC	24.2	22.3	30.2	20.4	27.3	19.0	31.8	53.5	20.4	37.1	40.0		
Number of Women	346	260	86	147	150	252	66	28	269	62	15		

(a) Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.
 * Women who had their live/still birth since 1st January 1996.

Figure 4.1: Number and timing of antenatal visits

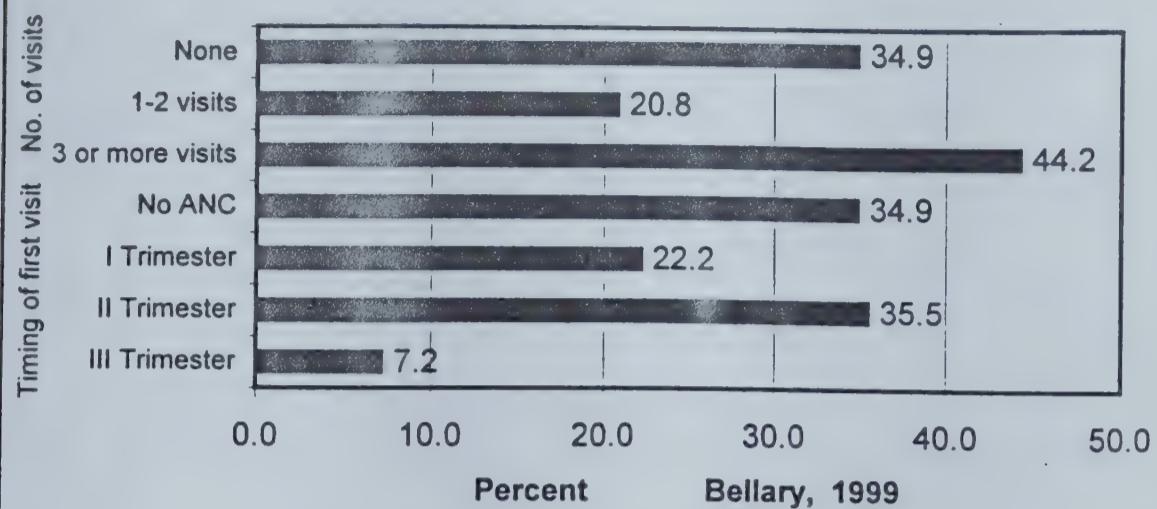


Figure 4.2: Percent of women who received Full ANC by background characteristics

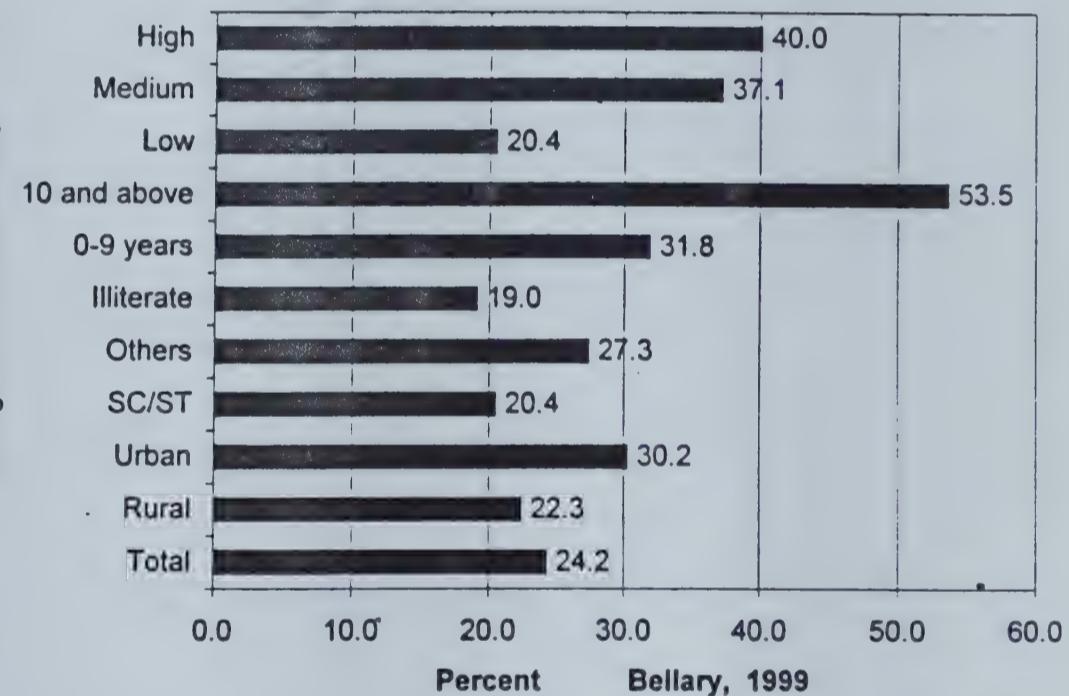


Table 4.3 REASONS FOR NO ANC
Percentage Distribution * of women ** who did not get any Ante Natal Care by Reason by selected background characteristics in
Bellary District in Karnataka state

Reasons	TOTAL		Residence		Caste		Education		Standard of Living Index		
	Rural	Urban	SC/CT	Other	Illit.	0-9 ^a years	10 years & above	Low	Medium	High	
1. Lack of Knowledge of Services	6.6	4.7	18.7	10.5	4.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	*****.*
2. Did Not Feel the necessity	84.3	88.5	56.2	77.1	91.8	83.6	90.0	100.0	84.6	80.0	*****.*
3. Not Customary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*****.*
4. Financial Cost	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*****.*
5. Distantly Located	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	*****.*
6. Poor Quality Services	2.4	0.0	18.7	5.2	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	*****.*
7. No time to go	3.3	2.8	6.2	3.5	2.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	2.7	10.0	*****.*
8. Not permitted to go	2.4	2.8	0.0	3.5	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.8	10.0	*****.*
9. Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*****.*
Number of Women who did not get ANC	121	105	16	57	49	110	10	1	111	10	0

^a Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

* Percentage exceeds 100 due to multiple reasons.

** Women who had their last live/still birth since Jan 1, 1996.

Table 4.4 PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS
Percentage Distribution of women * by pregnancy Complication and Type of treatment sought by selected background characteristics in Bellary District in Karnataka state

Pregnancy Complications/Type of treatment	Total	Residence		Education			Standard of Living Index		
		Rural	Urban	Illit.	0-9@ years	10 years & above	Low	Medium	High
1. Percent of Women who are aware of Pregnancy Complications	77.7	76.1	82.5	73.8	89.3	85.7	74.7	88.7	86.6
2a. Percent Women had Complication during pregnancy	43.3	37.6	60.4	36.5	60.6	64.2	38.2	58.0	73.3
2b. Percent# Women had Complication during pregnancy	28.0	25.3	36.0	28.1	27.2	28.5	25.6	41.9	13.3
3. Percent of Women** by type of Complications									
a) Swelling of Hands and Feet	10.1	7.6	17.4	9.9	9.0	14.2	9.6	11.2	13.3
b) Paleness	3.4	2.6	5.8	4.3	0.0	3.5	2.6	8.0	0.0
c) Weakness or Tiredness	15.3	11.1	27.9	13.1	19.7	25.0	12.2	27.4	20.0
d) Dizziness	20.8	18.4	27.9	19.4	27.2	17.8	19.7	29.0	6.6
e) Visual Disturbances	8.9	10.3	4.6	9.1	6.0	14.2	8.9	11.2	0.0
f) Bleeding	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
g) Convulsion	12.7	9.6	22.0	13.1	12.1	10.7	11.5	20.9	0.0
h) Weak of no Movement of Foetus	3.1	1.9	6.9	2.7	4.5	3.5	2.6	6.4	0.0
i) Abnormal Presentation	8.9	9.2	8.1	9.5	7.5	7.1	8.1	14.5	0.0
j) Other	16.4	13.8	24.4	9.5	37.8	28.5	12.6	24.1	53.3
a. Percent# of Women who had Complications and Sought Treatment	74.2	77.2	67.7	64.7	100.0	100.0	71.0	80.7	100.0
i) Percent of Women* who Sought Treatment by Source of Treatment									
Government Doctor	38.8	35.2	47.6	41.3	33.3	37.5	44.9	28.5	0.0
Private Doctor	56.9	56.8	57.1	52.1	66.6	62.5	51.0	66.6	100.0
Government Nurse/LHV/ANM	5.5	7.8	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	6.1	4.7	0.0
Private Nurse	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trained Dai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Untrained Dai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of Women	346	260	86	252	66	28	269	62	15

@ Literate persons with no years of schooling included here.

** Percentage exceeds 100 due to multiple response.

* Women who had their last live/still birth since 1-1-1996.

Only complications a, e, f, g, h and i are considered.

Figure 4.3 Type of complications during pregnancy

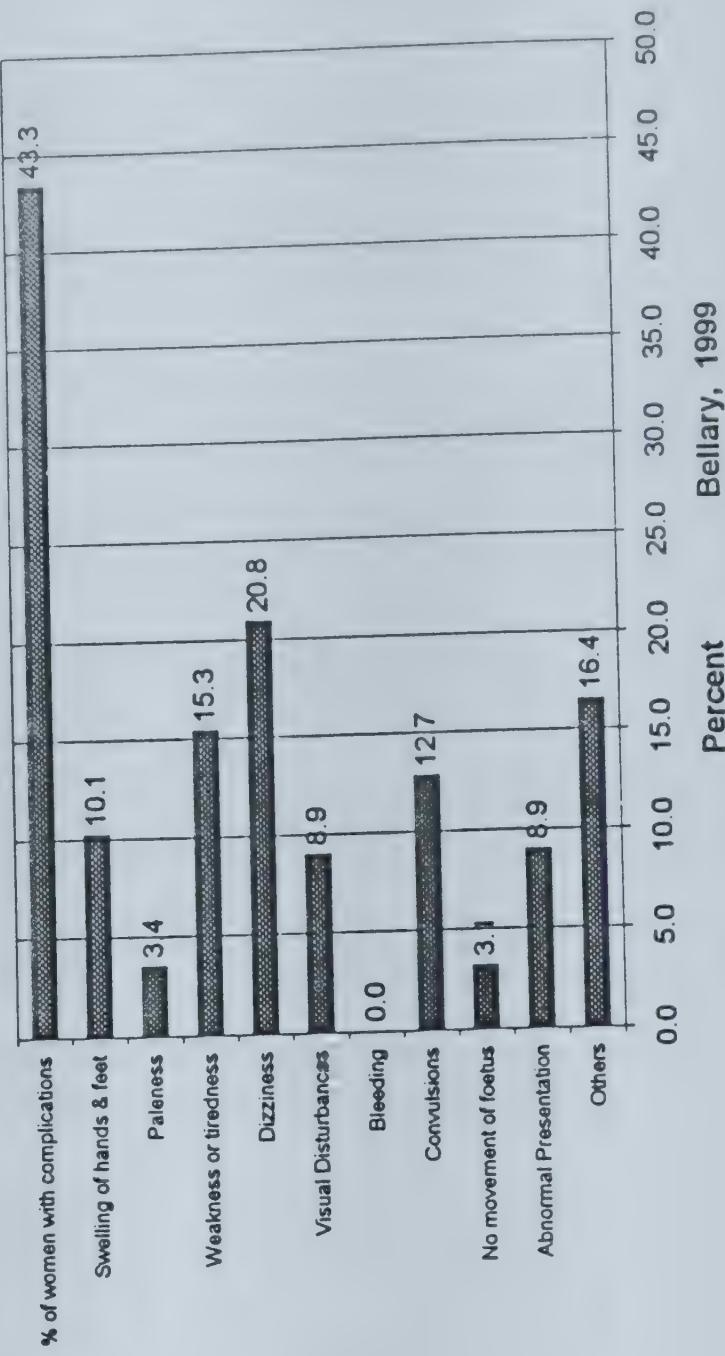


Table 4.5 DELIVERY CHARACTERISTICS
Percentage Distribution of women* by Delivery and Assistance during delivery by selected background characteristics in
Bellary District in Karnataka state

Place of delivery and assistance received	Total	Residence		Caste		Education		Standard of Living Index
		Rural	Urban	SC/CT	Other	Illit.	0-9@ years	
1. Percent of women who had Institutional Deliveries	17.9	8.8	45.3	14.2	20.6	9.9	30.3	60.7
a. Percentage Distribution of institutional deliveries by Type of Institution								
Government Institution	51.6	48.7	38.1	54.8	64.0	35.0	52.9	61.2
Private Institution	48.3	51.2	61.9	45.1	36.0	65.0	47.0	38.7
2. Percent of women who had Home Deliveries	82.0	91.1	54.6	85.7	79.3	90.0	69.7	39.2
a. Percentage Distribution of home deliveries by Type of Assistance during delivery								
Doctor	4.9	5.0	4.2	4.7	6.7	5.2	4.3	0.0
Nurse/ANM	9.8	10.1	8.5	7.9	12.6	6.1	19.5	45.4
Trained Dai	28.8	30.3	21.2	24.6	33.6	26.4	39.1	36.3
Other	56.3	54.4	65.9	62.7	47.0	62.1	36.9	18.1
b. Percent of Home deliveries where DDK was used								
3. Percent of Women who had post delivery follow-up visit (Within Two Week)	29.4	35.0	12.7	28.5	34.0	29.7	27.2	32.1
Number of Women had live birth/still birth	346	260	86	147	150	252	66	28
4. Percent of Women who had their babies weighed within two days of child birth	13.5	6.2	35.7	8.3	18.1	5.3	21.2	67.8
5. Percent of Women reported their child having weight below 2500 gms	3.2	1.1	9.5	2.8	2.6	0.8	9.0	10.7
Number of Women had live births	339	255	84	143	149	245	66	28

@ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

* Women who had their last live/still birth since 1996.

Table 4.6 DELIVERY AND POST DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS
 Percentage Distribution of Women* by Delivery and Post Delivery Complication and Type of treatment sought by background
 characteristics in Bellary District in Karnataka state

Complications/type of treatment	Total	Residence		Education		Standard of Living Index		
		Rural	Urban	Illit.	0-9@ years	10 years & above	Low	Medium
1. Percent of Women who had Delivery Complications	10.1	6.5	20.9	7.9	13.6	21.4	7.8	16.1
2. Percent of Women** by type of Complications								
Premature Labour	2.6	3.4	0.0	2.7	3.0	0.0	2.6	3.2
Obstructed Labour§	5.7	4.6	9.3	5.1	9.0	3.5	5.9	4.8
Prolonged Labour(12+ hours)	6.0	4.6	10.4	6.7	3.0	7.1	5.5	9.6
Any other	2.0	1.1	4.6	0.7	1.5	14.2	0.7	3.2
20.0								20.0
3. Percent of Women who had Post Delivery Compl.	27.1	26.5	29.0	27.3	30.3	17.8	30.1	17.7
4. Percent of Women** by type of Post Delivery Complications								
High Fever	11.5	12.3	9.3	13.4	6.0	7.1	13.0	6.4
Lower Abdominal Pain	17.6	18.4	15.1	19.4	13.6	10.7	20.4	8.0
Smelling Vaginal Discharge	5.4	5.7	4.6	6.7	0.0	7.1	6.3	6.6
Foul Smelling Excessive Bleeding	8.0	7.3	10.4	8.7	7.5	3.5	9.2	4.8
Dizziness, Severe Headache	12.4	12.3	12.7	13.8	6.0	14.2	13.7	8.0
Other	2.6	2.3	3.4	1.9	6.0	0.0	2.9	1.6
27.3								27.3
a. Percent of Women** who had Post Delivery Compl.	65.9	68.1	60.0	63.7	65.0	100.0	65.4	63.6
i. Percent** of Women who sought treatment by Source of Treatment								
Government Doctor	35.4	31.9	46.6	29.5	46.1	60.0	39.6	14.2
Private Doctor	59.6	61.7	53.3	61.3	53.8	60.0	56.6	71.4
Private Nurse	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ANM/Nurse	6.4	8.5	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	14.2
Trained Dai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Untrained Dai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
346	260	86	252	66	28	269	62	15
Number of Women								

(@ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

* Women who had their last live/still birth since 1996.

** Total percent may exceeds 100 due to multiple reasons.

§ Included Obstructed Labour and Breech presentation.

Figure 4.4: Type of delivery complications

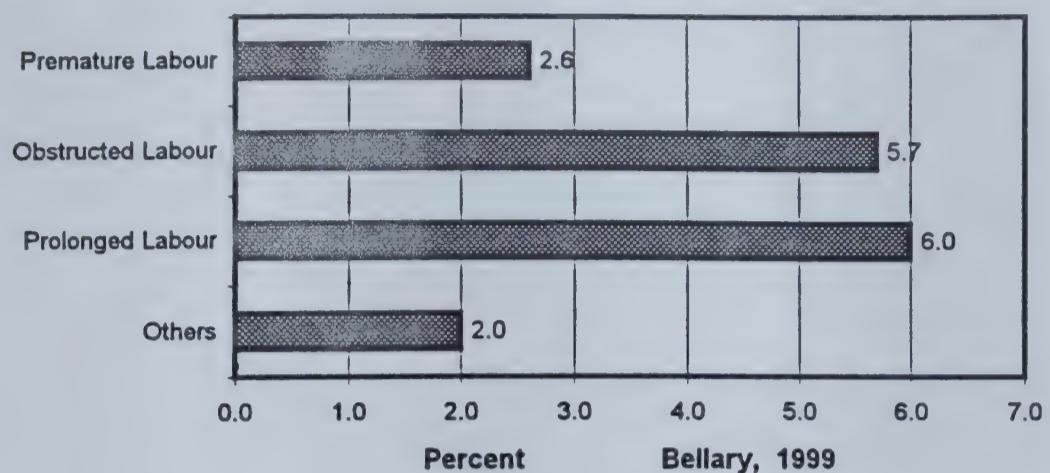


Figure 4.5: Type of post delivery complications

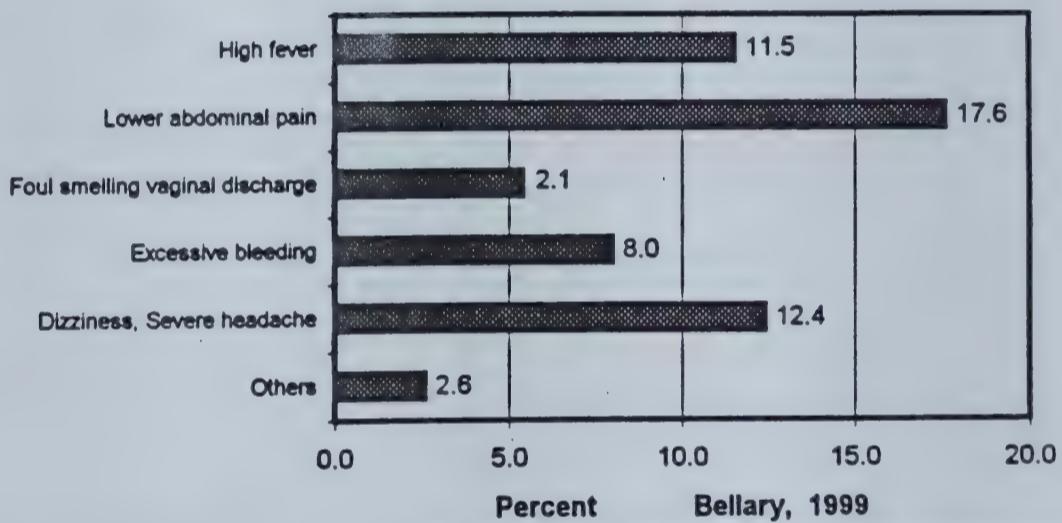


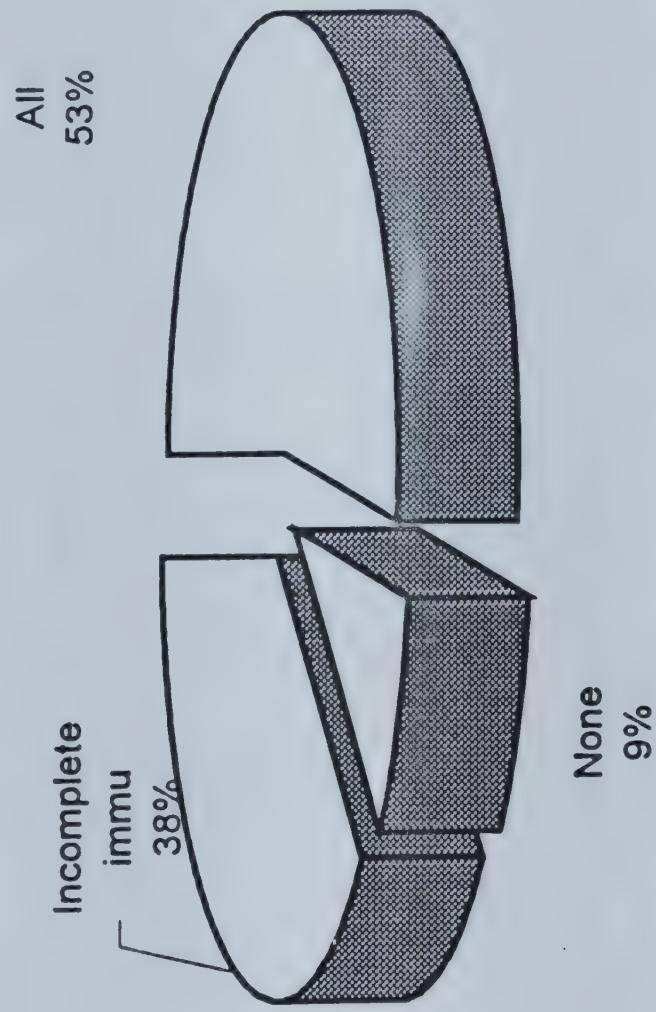
Table 4.7 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN* (born during 1-1-96 to 30-04-98) who Received Vaccination by Type of Vaccination by selected background characteristics in Bellary District in Karnataka state

Type of Vaccination	Total	Residence		Sex		Caste		Education		Standard of Living Index		
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female	SC/CL	Other	Lilit.	0-9@ years	10 years & above	Low	Medium
Polio 0	25.3	20.3	41.3	29.0	21.4	18.6	31.2	19.4	32.5	59.0	20.1	40.0
BCG	77.1	77.5	75.8	77.4	76.8	77.4	79.4	73.8	81.4	95.4	74.0	86.6
MT Doses	No DPT	25.7	26.2	24.1	25.0	26.4	30.3	18.7	31.1	16.2	0.0	29.6
	1	3.2	3.7	1.7	1.6	4.9	3.9	2.6	3.3	4.6	0.0	15.5
	2	2.8	3.7	0.0	1.6	4.1	3.9	2.6	2.7	4.6	0.0	2.2
	3	68.1	66.3	74.1	71.7	64.4	61.7	75.8	62.7	74.4	100.0	62.9
												82.2
												100.0
Polio Doses	No Polio	12.2	12.8	10.3	11.2	13.2	7.8	14.2	15.5	4.6	0.0	15.3
	1	2.0	2.6	0.0	0.8	3.3	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.3	0.0	2.2
	2	4.0	5.3	0.0	3.2	4.9	6.8	2.6	4.4	4.6	0.0	0.0
	3	81.6	79.1	89.6	84.6	78.5	83.3	81.2	77.7	88.3	100.0	76.7
												97.7
												100.0
Measles		62.8	60.9	68.9	63.7	61.9	61.7	66.0	56.6	72.0	95.4	56.6
												82.2
												90.9
Full (BCG + 3 DPT + 3 Polio + Measles)		52.6	50.8	58.6	52.4	52.8	49.0	59.8	45.0	62.7	95.4	46.5
Percent of children who had no vaccination at all		9.3	9.6	8.6	7.2	11.5	6.8	10.7	12.2	2.3	0.0	11.6
Vitamin A doses	None	57.1	55.6	62.0	58.8	55.3	58.8	53.5	61.6	48.8	36.3	59.2
	1	5.3	4.8	6.9	5.6	4.9	8.8	1.7	5.5	4.6	4.5	4.7
	2	16.7	16.5	17.2	15.3	18.1	11.7	20.5	15.0	18.6	27.2	16.4
	3	9.8	12.8	0.0	8.8	10.7	10.7	9.4	10.7	9.0	11.6	10.5
	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
												0.0
Iron Folic Acid Tablets/Liquids		5.7	3.7	12.0	7.2	4.1	6.8	4.4	4.4	11.6	4.5	4.2
Number of Children		245	187	58	124	121	102	112	180	43	22	189
												45
												11

* Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

† Includes only last and last but one living child.

**Figure 4.6 Percent Fully Immunized Children
Aged 12-36 months: Bellary, 1999
(BCG + 3DPT + 3Polio+Measles)**



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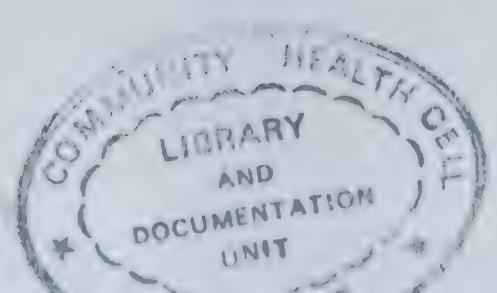


Table 4.8 SOURCE OF IMMUNISATION
Percentage of children * (Born during 1-1-96 to 30-04-98) who had any Immunisation by Source of Last Immunisation by selected background characteristics in Bellary District in Karnataka State

Source of Immunisation	Total	Residence			Caste			Education			Standard of Living Index		
		Rural	Urban	SC/CT	Other	Illit.	0-9@ years	10 years & above	Low	Medium	High		
Government	22.1	13.0	54.0	25.2	17.0	20.8	26.8	22.7	18.6	34.0	27.2		
	4.5	4.7	4.0	2.1	6.0	3.8	9.7	0.0	4.8	2.2	9.0		
	4.0	5.3	0.0	5.2	4.0	3.1	7.3	4.5	4.2	4.5	0.0		
ANM (Village session)	61.0	72.7	24.0	63.1	60.0	69.6	43.9	31.8	69.2	38.6	27.2		
Private	4.9	2.9	8.0	2.1	9.0	0.6	7.3	31.8	1.8	11.3	27.2		
	3.1	1.1	10.0	2.1	4.0	1.9	4.8	9.0	1.2	9.0	9.0		
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Do Not Know													
Number of Children receiving any immunisation		219	166	53	95	100	155	42	22	164	44	11	

① Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

* Includes only last and last but one living children.

Table 4.9 REASON FOR NOT GIVING IMMUNISATION
 Percentage distribution of children* (Born during 1-1-96 to 30-04-98) who did not receive Immunization by Reason and Type of Immunisation in Bellary District in Karnataka State

Reasons	BCG 1	Incomp. DPT 2	Incomp. POLIO 3	MEASLES 4	No		
					1, 2 & 3	1, 2 & 3	1, 2 & 3
1. Unaware of Need of Immunisation	28.3	0.0	13.3	17.2	12.5	4.1	4.1
2. Place & Time of Immunisation Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
3. Fear of Side Effects	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	8.3	8.3
4. No Faith in Immunisation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Place and Time of Immunisation Inconvenient	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	12.5	12.5
6. Long Waiting Time	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	14.5	14.5
7. ANM Absent	6.6	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
8. Vaccine Not Available	65.0	100.0	86.6	44.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
9. Other							
Number of Children who did not receive immunization	56	63	29	91	23		

* Includes only last and last but one living child.

Table 4.10 BREAST FEEDING AND CHILD NUTRITION
Percentage of women* given advise on breast feeding and who gave colostrum to child by selected background characteristics in Bellary District in Karnataka state

Breast feeding/Child nutrition	Total	Residence		Caste			Education			Standard of Living Index		
		Rural	Urban	SC/CT	Other	Illit.	0-9@ years	10 years & above	Low	Medium	High	
1. Percent of Women who were Advised on Breast feeding	71.3	71.8	69.7	73.5	69.1	70.9	69.2	78.1	69.8	74.6	81.2	
a. Percent distribution** of women who were advised by source of advice												
Doctor	14.8	7.3	36.6	11.6	16.8	9.0	20.0	44.0	10.2	23.4	46.1	
Nurse/ANM	6.3	6.8	5.0	3.8	8.9	3.0	11.1	20.0	2.8	17.0	15.3	
Dai	20.3	23.8	10.0	22.3	18.8	24.1	17.7	0.0	25.0	8.5	0.0	
Relatives/Friends	58.4	61.9	48.3	62.1	55.4	63.8	51.1	36.0	61.9	51.0	38.4	
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2a. Percent of women who breastfed the child without squeezing out the milk	37.1	35.5	41.8	33.5	43.1	30.3	55.3	50.0	34.5	41.2	62.5	
2b. Percent of women who breastfed the child												
Within two hours of birth	15.4	12.6	23.2	15.0	19.1	11.9	10.7	50.0	12.3	19.0	50.0	
After two hours but same day	11.7	11.0	13.9	5.7	15.7	8.9	18.4	18.7	9.5	19.0	18.7	
1-3 days	45.0	47.3	38.3	45.7	43.1	47.8	44.6	25.0	47.6	41.2	18.7	
After 3 Days	27.4	28.5	24.4	32.8	21.9	30.7	26.1	6.2	30.1	20.6	12.5	
3. Percent of women# whose children were on exclusive breast milk	93.3	94.4	91.6	90.0	100.0	95.2	83.3	100.0	95.4	87.5	*****.*	
4. Percent of women## whose children were breast-fed exclusively for atleast four months	88.0	90.3	81.0	89.2	89.7	91.0	77.9	86.2	89.5	81.8	87.5	
5. Percent of women## who introduced their children to semi-solid food at 4th or 5th month	19.2	16.3	28.3	20.7	14.6	17.3	25.4	20.6	19.1	20.0	18.7	
6. Percent of women### who introduced their children to solid food at 6th to 12th month	72.2	75.5	61.9	74.1	71.1	72.1	72.4	72.4	75.3	60.3	68.7	
Number of Women	331	245	86	140	146	234	65	32	252	63	16	

* Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

** Percentages exceed 100 due to multiple response

* With youngest child born after 1-1-1996.

Women whose children were less than 4 months at the time of survey

Women whose children were 4 months or older at the time of survey

Women whose children were 6 months or older at the time of survey

Table 4.11 AWARENESS OF DIARRHOEA AND PNEUMONIA
 Percentage of women * with last child born after 1-1-96, who are aware of diarrhoea and danger signs of pneumonia
 and practices followed during diarrhoea and pneumonia episodes in Bellary District in Karnataka state

AWARENESS OF DIARRHOEA AND PNEUMONIA	TOTAL	Residence		Caste		Education		Standard of Living Index			
		Rural	Urban	SC/CT	Other	Illit.	0-9@ years	10 years & above	Low	Medium	High
1. Percent of women aware of what to do if child gets diarrhoea	96.6	97.9	93.0	96.4	97.9	95.3	100.0	100.0	96.4	96.8	100.0
a. Percentage distribution of women** by reported type of practices to be followed if child gets diarrhoea											
Give ORS	13.9	13.4	15.1	12.1	17.8	9.4	21.5	31.2	12.3	19.0	18.7
Sugar Salt solution	5.4	4.0	9.3	1.4	6.8	4.7	7.6	6.2	3.9	9.5	12.5
Continue normal food	2.1	2.4	1.1	0.7	2.7	2.5	0.0	3.1	1.5	3.1	6.2
Continue breast feeding	3.6	2.8	5.8	2.8	4.7	2.9	7.6	0.0	2.7	7.9	0.0
Give plenty of fluids	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	6.2
Others	73.1	77.1	61.6	80.7	67.1	77.7	63.0	59.3	77.7	57.1	62.5
Do not know	3.3	2.0	6.9	3.5	2.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	3.5	3.1	0.0
2. Percent of women whose child\$ suffered from Diarrhoea during Two Months Prior to Survey	25.3	26.1	23.2	26.4	23.9	26.5	23.0	21.8	25.7	25.4	18.7
a. Percentage distribution of women** by type of treatment given to children with diarrhoea											
Home Remedy	5.9	7.8	0.0	5.4	5.7	6.4	0.0	14.2	6.1	6.2	0.0
Gave ORS	9.5	9.3	10.0	5.4	14.2	6.4	13.3	28.5	7.6	12.5	33.3
Treated in Government Hosp.	14.2	15.6	10.0	13.5	17.1	16.1	13.3	0.0	18.4	0.0	0.0
Treated in Private Hosp.	61.9	57.8	75.0	59.4	60.0	58.0	73.3	71.4	55.3	87.5	66.6
Others	13.1	12.5	15.0	16.2	11.4	14.5	13.3	0.0	13.8	12.5	0.0
Did Nothing	2.3	3.1	0.0	2.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
3. Percent of women aware of danger signs of Pneumonia	16.9	14.2	24.4	15.7	17.8	17.5	9.2	28.1	14.2	22.2	37.5
a. Percentage distribution of women** by reported danger signs											
Difficulty in Breathing	11.1	7.7	20.9	10.0	10.9	5.1	7.6	21.8	7.1	22.2	31.2
Chest in-drawing	3.9	2.4	8.1	3.5	3.4	3.4	1.5	12.5	1.9	9.5	12.5
Not able to Drink or take a Feeding	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.4	1.5	3.1	0.4	0.0	12.5
Excessively Drowsy and difficulty in keeping awake	1.8	2.0	1.1	0.7	3.4	1.2	1.5	6.2	1.1	1.5	12.5
Pain in Chest and Productive Cough	10.8	9.8	13.9	10.0	13.0	11.1	7.6	15.6	10.3	11.1	18.7
Wheezing	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Condition gets Worse than before	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rapid Breathing	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Do not know	83.0	85.7	75.5	84.2	82.1	82.4	90.7	71.8	85.7	77.7	62.5
4. Percent of women whose child\$ suffered from Pneumonia during Two Months Prior to Survey	15.1	13.0	20.9	14.2	15.0	15.8	12.3	15.6	13.8	19.0	18.7
a. Percentage distribution of women** by type of treatment											
Home Remedy	4.0	3.1	5.5	5.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	2.8	8.3	0.0
Treated in Government Hosp.	22.0	21.8	22.2	25.0	18.1	18.9	37.5	20.0	25.7	16.6	0.0
Treated in Private Hosp.	74.0	75.0	72.2	70.0	81.8	75.6	62.5	80.0	71.4	75.0	100.0
Others	2.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	33.3
Did Nothing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of Women	331	245	86	140	146	234	65	32	252	63	16

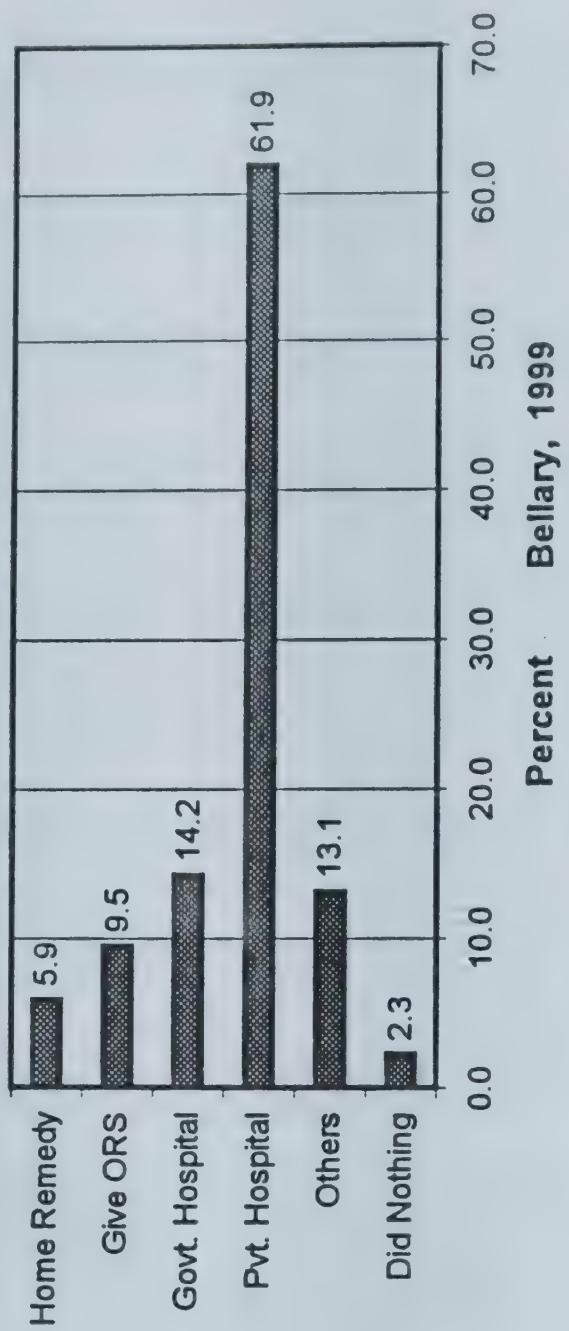
© Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

** Percent exceeds 100 due to multiple response.

* With youngest child born after 1-1-1996.

\$ Children born since January 1996.

Figure 4.7: Type of Treatment Given To children with Diarrhoea



CHAPTER 5

FAMILY PLANNING

Family planning knowledge and services and its side effects among currently married women are explained in this part.

5.1 Knowledge of Contraceptives Methods

Knowledge regarding any one modern contraceptive method is universal, but it is lower regarding spacing methods (69 per cent). Knowledge gradually declined for other methods – male sterilization 50 per cent, IUD 63 per cent, pill 62 per cent, and condom only 41 per cent. Knowledge about traditional methods were reported by few (Table 5.1).

5.2 Current use of Contraception

Acceptance of contraception is moderate in Bellary district as half of currently married women are currently practicing contraception. Surprisingly contraceptive practice is relatively higher in rural areas – 51 per cent as compared to 49 per cent in urban. Use of methods other than female sterilization was very low (Table 5.2 and Fig 5.1). Acceptance of contraception increases with the number of living children (Table 5.3).

5.3 Source of Motivation and supply of Modern Methods of contraception

Most of the contracepting women reported that they were motivated by their husbands followed by self-motivated. Motivation by other sources such as health personnel was much lower. Sterilization services were mainly provided by government health facilities (Table 5.4.)

5.4 Side-Effects of Contraception and Satisfaction with Current Use

Forty three per cent of adopters of contraception were informed about the side effects and 9 per cent of adopters had experienced side effects such as Weakness, Body ache, white discharge Cramps etc. More than one-third of acceptors were visited by health workers after acceptance. Most of the acceptors expressed satisfaction with the current use (Table 5.5).

5.5 Reasons for Discontinuation of Use of Current Non use of Contraception

Sixty nine per cent of women who had discontinued reported that they wanted a child and rest 31 per cent cited side effects /health problems as the reason for discontinuation. In all they were 13 in number (Table 5.6).

5.6 Advice on Contraception and Intention to Use in the Future

Nearly half of the women who had not used any contraceptive method in the past reported variety of reasons that one are put in 'others' category. Opposition to family planning, afraid of side effects, lack of knowledge, were some of the reasons cited for non-use (Table 5.6).

5.7 Unmet Need

Less than One-fourth of non-users were advised to use contraception to limit their family size. About four-fifth of them were advised to opt for female sterilisation followed by IUD (9 per cent). Only two per cent were advised about Nirodh. This indicates that female sterilization is the most emphasized method in the programme (Table 5.7).

Eighty-three per cent of non-users expressed their intension to use a contraceptive method in the future. Ninety seven per cent of them preferred female sterilization and only 2 per cent spacing methods (Table 5.7). The unmet need for family planning is at 12.2 per cent – 9.5 per cent for limiting and 2.7 per cent for spacing (Table 5.8).

5.8 Male's choice of Family Planning Methods

Most of the males in 20-54 age group have shown preference for female sterilization (82 per cent). Male methods like Condom/Nirodh were preferred by 9 per cent of males. One of the important reasons reported for preferring female sterilization by males is the lack of sexual pleasure (74 per cent), fear of weakness (66 per cent). Other reasons cited are fear of impotency (33 per cent), fear of operation (2 per cent) and others (Table 5.9). A total of 907 male respondents were covered in the survey.

Table 5.1 KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS
Percentage of Currently Married Women age 15-44 years Knowing Contraceptive Method by selected background characteristics in
Bellary District in Karnataka State

Method	TOTAL	Residence		Caste		Education			Standard of Living Index		
		Rural	Urban	SC/CT	Other	Illit.	0-9@ years	10 years & above	Low	Medium	High
1. Percent of women knowing											
All modern methods	30.0	25.4	41.8	20.6	35.6	19.1	47.9	72.7	20.5	48.3	72.5
Any modern spacing method	69.4	66.1	77.6	59.6	74.2	60.4	87.5	96.1	61.4	86.9	96.0
Any modern method	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Any method	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. Percent of women* knowing specific method											
Female Sterilisation	99.7	99.8	99.6	100.0	99.7	99.8	99.4	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0
Male Sterilisation	50.2	47.1	58.1	43.1	54.7	42.8	63.0	77.9	42.5	66.1	80.3
IUD/Loop	63.0	60.1	70.1	51.4	69.8	53.1	81.7	94.8	54.5	80.1	96.0
Daily Pill	61.8	59.5	67.7	55.2	65.3	52.1	80.7	92.2	53.9	80.6	82.3
Weekly Pill	56.8	56.1	58.5	48.8	60.7	46.0	77.6	90.9	49.4	72.4	84.3
Condom/Nirodh	40.8	35.0	55.3	26.9	47.0	27.6	65.1	85.7	30.0	63.2	82.3
Rhythm/Periodic Abstinence	45.5	50.1	33.8	47.3	46.3	42.4	51.0	55.8	44.9	47.8	43.1
Withdrawal	0.6	0.1	1.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	2.6	0.1	2.4	0.0
Other Modern Methods	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.0
Other Traditional Methods	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0
Number of Women	881	630	251	315	438	612	192	77	623	207	51

* Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

@ Percentage exceeds 100 due to multiple responses.

**Figure 5.1: Method of Contraception Currently Used
Bellary, 1999**

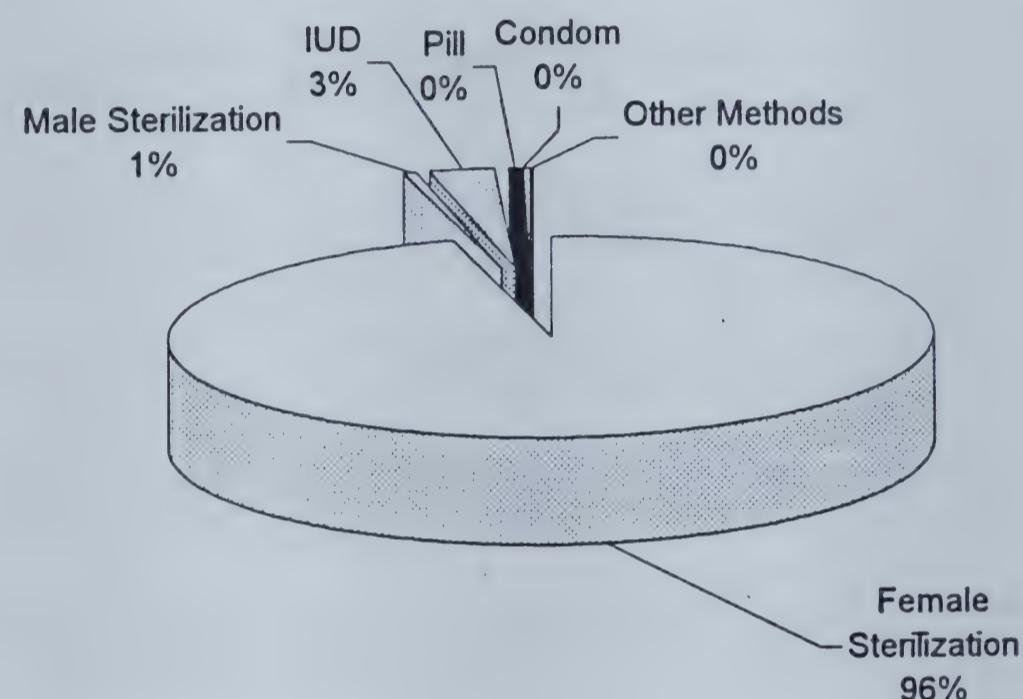


Table 5.2 CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION
Percentage of Currently Married Women age 15-44 years Using Contraceptive Method by selected background characteristics in
Bellary District in Karnataka state

Method	TOTAL	Residence			Caste			Education			Standard of Living Index		
		Rural	Urban	SC/CT	Other	Illit.	0-9@ years	10 years & above	Low	Medium	High		
1. Percent of women/husbands using any method													
a. Any Modern Method	50.4	50.9	49.0	44.1	57.9	48.0	56.7	53.2	46.2	58.9	66.6		
i. Any permanent method	50.4	50.9	49.0	44.1	57.9	48.0	56.7	53.2	46.2	58.9	66.6		
ii. Any spacing method	48.4	50.4	43.4	43.8	55.2	47.3	55.2	40.2	45.7	55.5	52.9		
iii. Any Traditional method	1.9	0.4	5.5	0.3	2.7	0.6	1.5	12.9	0.4	3.3	13.7		
b. Any Traditional method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
2. Percent of women/husbands using specific method													
Female Sterilisation	48.1	50.0	43.4	43.8	54.5	46.9	55.2	40.2	45.2	55.5	52.9		
Male Sterilisation	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0		
IUD/Loop	1.4	0.3	4.3	0.0	2.2	0.1	1.5	11.6	0.1	2.4	13.7		
Pill	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0		
Condom/Nirodh	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.0		
Rhythm/Period Abstinence	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Withdrawal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Other Modern Methods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Other traditional Methods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
3. Non Users	49.6	49.0	51.0	55.8	42.0	51.9	43.2	46.7	53.7	41.0	33.3		
Number of Women	881	630	251	315	438	612	192	77	623	207	51		

© Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

Table 5.3 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by Selected Characteristics
 Percent of Current Married Women age 15-44 years by Current Use and ever use of Contraception by
 Selected Background Characteristics in Bellary District in Karnataka State

Background Characteristics	Current Use Status			Use		No. of women
	Use Modern Method	Use Tradit. Method	Use Any Method (CPR)	Not use any method	Ever	
1. Age group						
15-19	5.6	0.0	5.6	94.3	6.7	93.2
20-24	20.9	0.0	20.9	79.0	25.4	74.5
25-29	52.6	0.0	52.6	47.3	54.1	45.8
30-34	75.8	0.0	75.8	24.1	76.4	23.6
35-39	68.0	0.0	68.0	31.9	68.7	31.2
40-44	71.4	0.0	71.4	28.5	72.6	27.3
2. Surviving children						
0	1.7	0.0	1.7	98.2	2.5	97.4
1	13.7	0.0	13.7	86.2	19.2	80.7
2	47.8	0.0	47.8	52.1	50.5	49.4
3 or more	71.8	0.0	71.8	28.1	72.4	27.5
3. Surviving sons						
0	11.5	0.0	11.5	88.5	14.1	85.8
1	49.2	0.0	49.2	50.7	51.4	48.5
2 or more	74.1	0.0	74.1	25.8	74.9	25.0
4. Surviving daughters						
0	24.2	0.0	24.2	75.7	26.1	73.8
1	60.7	0.0	60.7	39.2	63.3	36.6
2 or more	61.5	0.0	61.5	38.4	62.1	37.8
5. Religion	Hindu	52.1	0.0	52.1	47.8	53.7
	Muslim	39.8	0.0	39.8	60.1	42.1
	Other	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
6. Standard of Living Index	Low	46.2	0.0	46.2	53.7	46.7
	Medium	58.9	0.0	58.9	41.0	61.8
	High	66.6	0.0	66.6	33.3	78.4
All Women		50.4	0.0	50.4	49.6	52.1
						47.9
						881

Table 5.4 SOURCE OF MOTIVATION AND SUPPLY FOR MODERN METHODS OF CONTRACEPTION
Percentage Current Users of Modern Methods of Contraception by Source of Motivation and Source of Supply by Method of Use in Bellary District in Karnataka state

Source	Method of Contraception					
	Female Steril.	Male Steril.	IUD/Loop	Pill	Condom/ Nirodh	Any of the 5 Modern Methods
1. Percentage distribution of women by source of motivation for contraceptive use						
Self	19.1	33.3	15.3	50.0	0.0	19.1
Husband	75.2	33.3	23.0	50.0	0.0	72.9
Friends/Relatives	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	2.4
Health Personnel	3.3	33.3	61.5	0.0	50.0	5.4
Media	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Percentage distribution of women by source of supply of method						
Government Health Facility	91.7	100.0	23.0	50.0	0.0	89.1
Private Health Facility	8.2	0.0	76.9	0.0	0.0	10.1
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Do not know	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	0.6
Number of Current users	424	3	13	2	2	444

Table 5.5 HEALTH PROBLEM AND SATISFACTION WITH CURRENT USE
 Percentage Current Users of Modern Methods of Contraception by Health Problems with the use of the
 Method and Type of Treatment Sought for the Problem by Method of Use in Bellary District in
 Karnataka state

Source	Method of Contraception				
	Female Steril.	Male Steril.	IUD/Loop	Pill	Condom/ Nirodh
1. Percent who were Informed about the Side Effects before adopting the Method	41.5	33.3	92.3	0.0	50.0
2. Percent who had Side Effects/Health Problems due to Use of Contraceptive Method	8.9	33.3	15.3	50.0	9.4
a. Percent of Women/Husbands* by Type of Health Problem/Side Effects					
Weakness	3.5	33.3	0.0	0.0	3.6
Body Ache	6.6	0.0	0.0	50.0	6.5
Cramps	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Weight Gain	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Dizziness	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Vomiting	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Breast Tenderness	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Irregular Periods	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Excessive Bleeding	1.4	0.0	7.6	0.0	1.5
Spotting	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.4
White Discharge	3.3	7.6	0.0	0.0	3.3
Others	1.4	33.3	7.6	0.0	1.8
3. Percent of Current Users with Side Effects/Health Problems who Sought Treatment for the Problem	7.3	33.3	15.3	0.0	7.6
a. Percentage Distribution of users who sought treatment by Source of treatment					
Government Health Facility	48.3	0.0	0.0	*****	44.1
Private Health Facility	51.6	100.0	100.0	*****	55.8
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	*****	0.0
4. Percent of Current Users who had Follow up visit by Health Worker after Adoption of Contraception	33.2	0.0	30.7	0.0	50.0
5. Percent of Current Users who are Satisfied with the Contraceptive Method of Current Use	96.4	66.6	100.0	100.0	96.4
Number of Current Users	424	3	13	2	444

* Percentage may exceed women having side effects due to multiple response.

Table 5.6 REASON FOR DISCONTINUATION OF USE AND NON-USE
 Percentage Distribution of Past Users by Reason for Discontinuation of the Method and Current Non-Users by Reason for Non-Use in
 Bellary District in Karnataka State

		TOTAL	Residence		Caste			Education			Standard of Living Index		
			Rural	Urban	SC/CT	Other	Illit.	0-9@ years	10 years & above	Low	Medium	High	
1. Number of Past Users *	(Current non-users)	13	4	9	5	6	3	3	7	3	4	€	
a. Reason for Discontinuation													
Wanted child	69.2	100.0	55.5	60.0	66.6	66.6	33.3	85.7	66.6	75.0	66.6		
Method failed/became pregnant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Supply related problem	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Side effects/health problems	30.7	0.0	44.4	40.0	33.3	33.3	66.6	14.2	33.3	25.0	33.3		
Lack of pleasure	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Method was inconvenient	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
2. Number of Current Non-Users **		70	43	27	34	23	46	18	6	51	16	3	
a. Reason for Non-use													
Lack of Knowledge about FP Method	2.8	2.3	3.7	2.9	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	6.2	6.2		
Against Religion	1.4	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	6.2	6.2		
Opposition to Family Planning	32.8	37.2	25.9	26.4	47.8	32.6	38.8	16.6	33.3	25.0	33.3		
Afraid of side effects	15.7	9.3	25.9	26.4	4.3	15.2	11.1	33.3	15.6	12.5	33.3		
Costs too much	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Hard/Inconvenient to get pregnant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Difficult to get pregnant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.4	47.8	44.4	47.0	50.0	50.0	50.0		
Others	47.1	51.1	40.7	44.1	43.4	47.8	44.4	47.0	50.0	50.0	50.0		

* Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

** Excludes Women who are in Menopause or Undergone Hysterectomy.

** Excludes Women who are Currently pregnant/Want child immediately (within 23 months)/in Menopause/ Undergone Hysterectomy.

Table 5.7 ADVISE ON CONTRACEPTIVE USE AND FUTURE INTENTION TO USE
Percent of Current Non-Users who were Advised by the ANM/Health worker to use Contraception by Preferred Method; by selected background characteristics in Bellary District in Karnataka state

Advised to Use Contraception/Future Intention to use	TOTAL	Residence		Caste			Education			Standard of Living Index		
		Rural	Urban	SC/CT	Other	Illit.	0-9@ years	10 years & above	Low	Medium	High	
1. Percent of Current Non-Users* ADVISED by ANM/Health Worker to use Contraception	20.9	23.4	15.2	19.7	19.6	20.5	24.3	17.1	21.5	20.4	12.5	
a. Percentage Distribution of Women who were ADVISED by Method ADVISED												
Female Sterilisation	79.7	84.2	63.1	70.5	88.5	87.3	60.0	66.6	81.4	70.5	100.0	
Male Sterilisation	3.3	1.4	10.5	2.9	2.8	4.7	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	
IUD/Loop	8.9	5.7	21.0	14.7	0.0	1.5	25.0	33.3	8.5	11.7	0.0	
Pill	5.6	7.1	0.0	8.8	5.7	4.7	10.0	0.0	4.2	11.7	0.0	
Condom/Nirodh	2.2	1.4	0.0	5.2	2.9	1.5	5.0	0.0	1.4	5.8	0.0	
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2. Percent of Current Non-Users* Intending to Use Contraception in Future	83.0	83.9	80.8	82.5	86.5	79.1	90.2	100.0	81.2	86.7	100.0	
a. Percentage Distribution of Women intending to use contraception in future by preferred method												
Female Sterilisation	97.1	98.0	95.0	97.1	97.4	97.5	97.3	94.2	97.7	97.2	87.5	
Male Sterilisation	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	
IUD/Loop	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	
Pill	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	0.0	
Condom/Nirodh	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.8	0.0	6.2	
Others	0.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	6.2	
Number of Non-users		424	299	125	172	178	307	82	35	325	83	16

Number of Non-users

* Literate Persons with no years of schooling is included here.

@ Excludes Women who are Currently pregnant/in Menopause or Undergone Hysterectomy.

Table 5.8 UNMET NEED
Percent of Currently Married Women age 15-44 years with Unmet Need for Family Planning by selected background characteristics in
Bellary District in Karnataka state

Unmet Need*	TOTAL	Residence		Caste		Education			Standard of Living Index		
		Rural	Urban	SC/CR	Other	Illit.	0-9@ years	10 years & above	Low	Medium	High
1. Limiting	9.5	10.0	8.3	9.2	8.4	10.6	8.3	3.9	11.0	5.8	5.8
2. Spacing	2.7	2.2	3.9	3.4	1.6	1.9	3.6	6.4	1.9	4.8	3.9
3. Total	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.7	10.0	12.5	11.9	10.3	13.0	10.6	9.8
Number of Women	881	630	251	315	438	612	192	77	623	207	51

⑥ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

- * Unmet need for Limiting : The proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are not currently using any family planning method.
- 1. Spacing : The proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children but after 24 months or more and are not currently using any family planning method.
- 2. Total : Unmet need for Limiting and Spacing.

Table 5.9 Male Choice of Family Planning Methods for Limiting
in Bellary district in Karnataka state

		Percent		
1. Percentage distribution* of males age 20-54 by choice of Family Planning Method for couples who want no more children				
Method Choice				
1.	Female methods	Female Sterilisation	82.1	
		Copper-T/Loop	0.9	
		Pills	0.3	
2.	Male methods	Male Sterilisation	5.8	
		Condom/Nirodh	9.3	
		Others	1.1	
3.	Others			
2.	Percentage distribution* of males who choose female methods by reasons for not choosing a male method	Lack of Sexual Pleasure	73.5	
		Fear of Impotency	33.4	
		Fear of Method Failure	16.6	
		Fear of Operation	2.2	
		Fear of Weakness	66.1	
		Others	7.9	
				907
				Number of male respondents

* Total percent exceeds 100 due to multiple response

to others. However, only 10 per cent of respondents had visited the health facility three months prior to survey (Table 6.2).

6.3 Reasons for not Visiting Health Centre

Over 57 per cent of respondents felt that there was no need to visit any health centre. Among the other reasons mentioned for not availing these facilities are poor quality of services, prefer private clinic/doctor, not examined properly, etc. Preference for private clinic/doctor was more among the educated and better off sections of the community.

CHAPTER 6

ACCESSIBILITY AND PERCEPTION ABOUT GOVERNMENT HEALTH SERVICES

In this section, the presentation of client's perception about health workers and government health services has been shown.

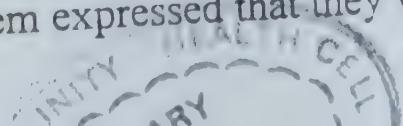
6.1 Home Visit by Health Workers

One of the important functions of health workers is to provide health care services to the people in their homes. Less than one fourth of the respondents (21 per cent) were visited by health workers (ANM) at home, mostly in villages. Eighty four per cent of respondents expressed satisfaction with the time spent by ANMs (Table 6.1).

In 19 per cent of households ANM counselled unmarried adolescent girl and not a single household received Iron and Folic Acid tablets for adolescent girl.

6.2 Client's perception of Quality of Government Health Services

Currently married women in 15-44 age group who had visited a government health facility like Hospital, Community Health Centre (CHC), Primary Health Centre (PHC) or Sub Centre (SC) were asked whether they were satisfied with the services provided and the way the facilities functioned. On the whole they were satisfied with centre's time, location, availability of personnel, and their behavior, availability of medicines and effectiveness of treatment. Reservations were expressed with regard to waiting time, to some extent Privacy, and cost of treatment. Ninety two per cent of them expressed that they were satisfied and would recommend



06415

Table 6.1 HOME VISITS BY HEALTH WORKERS
 Percent of Currently Married Women age 15-44 years from Rural Areas who Reported Home Visits by Health Worker
 by Type of Health Worker Visited and Satisfaction by selected background characteristics in Bellary District in Karnataka state

Visit/Satisfaction	TOTAL	Residence			Caste			Education			Standard of Living Index		
		Rural	Urban	SC/CT	Other	Illit.	0-9@ years	10 years & above	Low	Medium	High		
1. Percent of respondents who were visited by Health Worker at home during 3 months prior to survey	20.7	27.1	4.7	27.3	17.3	23.0	14.0	14.2	23.4	15.9	7.8		
a. Percentage distribution* of Women by category of Health Worker visited													
ANM/LHV	93.4	92.9	100.0	93.0	92.1	92.9	100.0	81.8	93.1	93.9	100.0		
Health Worker Male	9.8	9.9	8.3	8.1	13.1	10.6	0.0	27.2	9.5	12.1	0.0		
Anganwadi Worker	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0		
2. Percent of Women visited by ANM at Home who Expressed Satisfaction over the Amount of Time Spent by ANM	84.1	83.6	91.6	81.4	84.2	82.2	96.3	72.7	84.2	81.8	100.0		
Total Number of Women	881	630	251	315	438	612	192	77	623	207	51		
3. Percent of households where ANM counselled unmarried adolescent girl	19.0	30.2	0.0	14.2	24.7					19.7	24.1	0.0	
4. Percent of households where ANM distributed IFA tablets to adolescent girls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					0.0	0.0	0.0	
Number of Households with Unmarried Girls age 15-19	173	109	64	49	97					91	62	20	

@ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

* Total Percent may exceeds 100 due to multiple response.

Table 6.2 QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT HEALTH SERVICES AND CLIENT SATISFACTION
 Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Women age 15-44 years who Visited
 Government Health Facility by Type of Facility and Satisfaction over Facility in
 Bellary District in Karnataka state

Visit to Facility and Satisfaction	Type of Facility				Total
	Govt. Hosp.	CHC	PHC	SC	
1. Percent of women who visited Health Centre during three months prior to survey	10.3	0.2	1.4	0.1	12.1
a. Percent of women who found					
Centers Time Convenient	98.9	100.0	92.3	100.0	98.1
Centers Location Convenient	94.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.3
Doctor/ANM Available for the Treatment	96.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.2
No Waiting Time at Centre	28.5	0.0	38.4	100.0	29.9
Privacy for Physical Examination	65.9	100.0	53.8	0.0	64.4
Centers Staff Friendly	93.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.3
Medicines at the Centre	84.6	50.0	76.9	100.0	83.1
Staff Ready to Explain how to Take Medicines	97.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.1
Treatment at Centre Effective	93.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.3
Treatment free	59.3	0.0	84.6	100.0	61.6
Centre Good enough to Recommend to others	92.3	100.0	76.9	100.0	90.6
Number of Women	91	2	13	1	107

Table 6.3 REASONS FOR NOT VISITING HEALTH CENTRE
 Percent of Currently Married Women age 15-44 years reporting reasons for not visiting health centres by background characteristics in
 Bellary District in Karnataka state

Reasons	TOTAL	Residence			Caste			Education			Standard of Living Index			
		Rural	Urban	SC/CT	Other	Illit.	0-9@ years	10 years & above	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
1. No need	57.3	57.8	56.0	65.0	55.1	58.9	56.4	47.0	58.6	53.1	59.0	5.8	4.5	
2. Place/time inconvenient	6.9	6.6	7.8	4.8	7.0	6.5	8.7	5.8	7.5	5.8	4.5	13.6	12.7	13.6
3. Poor quality of service	11.8	11.4	12.9	10.0	12.4	11.8	9.3	19.1	11.4	12.7	13.6	1.0	2.2	
4. Heavy rush	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.3	1.0	2.2		
5. Non/rare availability of doctors	1.8	2.1	0.9	1.1	2.5	1.8	2.3	0.0	2.0	1.6	0.0			
6. Doctors/workers do not examine/behave properly	8.2	8.2	8.3	6.6	8.3	7.4	9.3	11.7	7.5	10.6	6.8			
7. Medicine not given/are of bad quality	0.9	1.2	0.0	1.4	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	2.2			
8. Services are charged	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.0			
9. Prefer private clinic/doctor	10.7	10.0	12.5	8.1	12.4	10.1	11.6	13.2	9.7	13.3	11.3			
10. Other	0.6	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.0			
Number of Women	774	558	216	269	395	534	172	68	542	188	44			

④ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

CHAPTER 7

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

This chapter describes respondent's awareness on RTI/STI and HIV (AIDS) and treatment sought among the respondents.

7.1 Awareness about RTI/ STI and HIV (AIDS)

About 12 per cent of respondents reported that they were aware of Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI). Awareness in urban areas was slightly better – 24 per cent compared to 7 per cent in rural areas among males. And , awareness was to the extent of 34 per cent in urban compared to 20 per cent in rural areas among females. Among males, doctors, newspaper, electronic media and friends\relatives were the major sources of knowledge. Among females, friends\relatives and doctors were the main providers of knowledge. Sexual intercourse was reported as the main mode of transmission of RTI by males. Twenty one percent of female respondents reported the same as the resons for transmission. 'Do not know' was also reported by 70 per cent female respondents. More than half of them felt that RTI is curable (Table 7.1).

About one fourth of male and 16 per cent female respondents were aware of Sexually Transmitted infection (STI). Urban repondents had better awareness than their rural counter parts. Friends \relatives, electronic media and News paper were the main providers of this knowledge. Over 97 per cent of male respondents reported that sexual intercourse as the main mode of Transmission. Blood Transfusion and Mother to child were the other reasons cited for transmission of STI. Nearly one third of male respondents and little more of female respondents felt STI was curable (Table 7.2).

Awareness about HIV (AIDS) was much better among both males and female respondents. Seventy eight per cent males and 57 per cent females were aware of HIV (AIDS). Friends\relatives electronic Media and Newspaper were the main providers of this knowledge. Sexual intercourse, needles, blood transfusion and mother to child were reported as the main mode of transmission. Most of the respondents felt that careful use of Condom during intercourse, safe sex, check blood before transfusion and sterilization of syringes and needles were reported as the main ways to prevent HIV (AIDS). More than half of male and female respondents had misconception about the disease (Table 7.3).

7.2 Prevalence of RTI (Self Reported Symptoms)

Ten per cent of male respondents and 18 per cent of female respondents had reported at least one symptom of RTI. Over 54 per cent males and 56 per cent females with RTI sought treatment. While private doctor treated most of male as well as female respondents.(Table 7.4).

Table 7.1 KNOWLEDGE OF REPRODUCTIVE TRACT INFECTION
 Percent of Male and Female Respondents who are aware of RTI, Source of Knowledge, Knowledge of Mode of Transmission and Curability in Bellary District in Karnataka state

Source/mode of transmission/curability	Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Percent of Respondents who are Aware of RTI	12.2	7.4	24.0	24.0	20.1	33.8
a. Percent Distribution* of Respondents by Source of Knowledge						
Electronic Media	18.9	8.3	26.9	4.2	1.5	8.2
News Paper	26.1	25.0	26.9	2.3	1.5	3.5
Doctors	30.6	39.5	23.8	5.1	4.7	5.8
Health Workers	5.4	10.4	1.5	0.4	0.0	1.1
Friends/Relatives	46.8	47.9	46.0	82.0	85.8	76.4
b. Percentage distribution* of Respondents by knowledge of Mode of Transmission						
Sexual Intercourse	90.9	93.7	88.8	21.2	15.7	29.4
Lack of Personal Hygiene	10.8	18.7	4.7	4.7	3.1	7.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	3.9	7.0
Do not know	8.1	6.2	9.5	69.8	77.1	58.8
c. Percentage distribution of Respondents by knowledge about Curability						
Curable	64.8	77.0	55.5	51.8	51.1	52.9
Not curable	29.7	18.7	38.1	48.1	48.8	47.0
Do not Know	5.4	4.1	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of Respondents	907	645	262	881	630	251

* Total Percent may exceeds 100 due to multiple response.

Table 7.2 KNOWLEDGE OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTION
 Percent of Male and Female Respondents who are aware of STI, Source of Knowledge, Knowledge
 Mode of Transmission and Curability in Bellary District in Karnataka State

Source/mode of transmission/curability	Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Percent of Respondents who are Aware of STI	25.2	19.3	39.6	15.8	11.5	26.6
a. Percent Distribution* of Respondents by Source of Knowledge						
Electronic Media	40.1	23.2	60.5	16.4	9.5	23.8
News Paper	44.1	44.0	44.2	1.4	0.0	2.9
Doctors	20.0	21.6	18.2	8.5	8.2	8.9
Health Workers	3.9	4.8	2.8	1.4	0.0	2.9
Friends/Relatives	50.6	54.4	46.1	76.4	82.1	70.1
b. Percentage distribution* of Respondents by knowledge of Mode of Transmission						
Sexual Intercourse	97.8	100.0	95.1	46.4	39.7	53.7
Mother to Child	9.6	13.6	4.8	0.7	1.3	0.0
Blood Transfusion	24.8	25.6	24.0	1.4	0.0	2.9
Others	1.3	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Do not know	0.8	0.0	1.9	53.5	60.2	46.2
c. Percentage distribution of Respondents by knowledge about Curability						
Curable	30.1	32.0	27.8	38.5	32.8	44.7
Not curable	65.9	65.6	66.3	47.8	56.1	38.8
Do not Know	3.9	2.4	5.7	13.5	10.9	16.4
Number of Respondents	907	645	262	881	630	251

* Percent exceeds 100 due to multiple responses.

Table 7.3 AWARENESS OF HIV (AIDS), Source of Knowledge, Percent of Male and Female Respondents who are aware of HIV (AIDS), Source of Knowledge, Curability, Prevention and Misconceptions in Bellary District of Mode of Transmission, Curability, Prevention and Misconceptions in Bellary District in Karnataka State

HIV (AIDS): Awareness/mode of transmission/curability/prevention/misconception	Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Percent of Respondents who are Aware of HIV	78.2	72.0	93.5	56.6	48.5	76.8
a. Percentage Distribution* of Respondents by Source of Knowledge	41.5	28.6	66.1	52.3	36.6	77.2
News Paper	33.8	30.9	39.1	7.2	4.2	11.9
Doctors	11.9	11.1	13.4	3.2	1.3	6.2
Health Workers	6.7	8.3	3.6	1.2	1.6	0.5
Friends/Relatives	67.4	69.0	64.4	62.5	71.9	47.6
b. Percentage distribution* of Respondents by knowledge on Mode of Transmission	98.1	98.4	97.5	54.3	46.4	66.8
Sexual Intercourse	36.4	34.1	40.8	25.8	20.9	33.6
Needles/Blades/Skin Puncture	3.5	3.6	3.2	11.4	8.5	16.0
Mother to Child	22.8	21.5	25.3	18.0	13.4	25.3
Blood Transfusion	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.5
Others	0.9	1.2	1.6	43.8	51.3	32.1
Do not know						
c. Percentage distribution of Respondents by knowledge about Curability	2.2	1.7	3.2	4.0	4.2	3.6
Curable	96.7	97.4	95.5	81.7	80.3	83.9
Not curable		0.8	1.2	14.2	15.3	12.4
Do not Know	0.9					
d. Percentage distribution* of Respondents aware of Prevention by Type of Measures	98.1	98.4	97.5	49.1	41.1	61.6
Use Condom in each sexual intercourse	10.9	4.5	23.2	18.0	11.7	27.9
Safe sex	20.7	18.7	24.4	5.0	3.5	7.2
Check blood prior to transfusion	32.9	29.6	39.1	17.0	14.0	21.7
Sterilize Needles & Syringes for Injection	0.9	1.0	0.8	8.4	4.9	13.9
Avoid Pregnancy when having HIV-AIDS Virus	3.5	3.4	3.6	0.4	0.6	0.0
Others	1.4	1.5	1.2	49.3	57.5	36.2
Do not know						
e. Percent of Respondents by having Misconceptions about HIV (AIDS)	55.6	61.7	44.0	57.7	61.4	51.8
f. Percentage distribution* of Respondents with misconceptions about mode of transmission by type of misconceptions	15.4	15.9	14.6	30.2	33.9	24.3
Shaking Hands	19.3	19.3	19.1	31.2	35.6	24.3
Hugging	41.9	46.8	32.6	42.0	46.7	34.7
Kissing	22.2	24.9	17.1	38.4	43.4	30.5
Sharing Cloths	37.1	41.0	29.8	42.2	46.4	35.7
Sharing Kitchen Utensils	15.9	17.6	12.6	40.4	44.1	34.7
Stepping on Urine/Stool	54.2	61.0	41.2	44.6	46.7	41.4
Mosquito, Flea or Bedbug Bites						
Number of Respondents	907	645	262	881	630	251

* Percent exceeds 100 due to multiple responses.

Table 7.4 PREVALENCE OF RTI AMONG MALE AND FEMALE RESPONDENTS
Percent of Respondents having RTI Problems and Type of Treatment Bellary District in Karnataka state

Prevalence of RTI and Treatment		Total	Residence		Caste		Education*			Standard of Living Index	
		Rural	Urban	SC/CT	Others - Illit.	0-9@ years	10 years & above	Low	Medium	High	
		Males									
1. Percent of Respondents who reported at least one symptom of RTI											
a. Percent of Respondents who sought treatment	54.5	44.6	71.8	54.5	47.5			50.0	66.6	100.0	
b. Percent distribution of respondents who sought treatment by type											
Government Doctor	22.9	20.0	26.0	22.2	21.0			21.2	28.5	0.0	
Private Doctor	83.3	84.0	82.6	72.2	89.4			81.8	85.7	100.0	
Male Health Workers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	
Relatives/Friends	4.1	4.0	4.3	5.5	5.2			3.0	7.1	0.0	
Total number of male respondents	907	645	262	321	444			661	206	40	
Females											
a. Percent of Respondents who sought treatment	56.2	54.1	63.1	46.5	57.3	54.7	57.5	70.0	52.0	67.8	85.7
b. Percent distribution of respondents who sought treatment by type											
Government Doctor	37.7	40.9	29.1	48.1	34.8	43.7	31.5	0.0	40.0	26.3	50.0
Private Doctor	65.5	62.1	75.0	51.8	67.4	59.3	78.9	85.7	61.5	73.6	83.3
Government Nurse/ANM/LHV	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional Practitioner	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.6
Relatives/Friends	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total number of female respondents	881	630	251	315	438	612	192	77	623	207	51

* Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

* Data on education of male respondents was not collected in the survey.

ANNEXURE-1

List of PSUs for Bellary District of Karnataka 04

SLNO	CODE	BLOCK	VILLAGE	POPULATION
1	04004000400040004	HARAPANAHALLI	ANANTHANAHALLI	389
2	040010001000100071	BELLARY	GOLLANAGANAHALLI	772
3	04004000400040002	HARAPANAHALLI	NARAYANAPURA	1018
4	040040004000400036	HARAPANAHALLI	KOMARANAHALLI	1207
5	040080008000800080	SIRUGUPPA	DEVALAPURA	1341
6	040020002000200009	HADAGALLI	HAGARANUR	1479
7	040030003000300009	HAGARI BOMMANAHALLI	GULEDHALU	1601
8	040010001000100093	BELLARY	KAKKABEVINAHALLI	1741
9	040030003000300027	HAGARI BOMMANAHALLI	AMBLI	1890
10	040010001000100046	BELLARY	DAMMUR KAGGAL	2041
11	040030003000300054	HAGARI BOMMANAHALLI	NARAYANADEVARAKERI	2202
12	040040004000400071	HARAPANAHALLI	ALIGILAWADA	2277
13	040010001000100010	BELLARY	HALAKUNDI	2433
14	040040004000400029	HARAPANAHALLI	HAGARI GUDIHALLI	2552
15	040040004000400034	HARAPANAHALLI	NICHAVVANAHALLI	2708
16	040060006000600047	KUDLIGI	HULIKERE	2865
17	040030003000300002	HAGARI BOMMANAHALLI	BYASIGADERI	3007
18	040030003000300008	HAGARI BOMMANAHALLI	HALAGAPURA	3082
19	040030003000300017	HAGARI BOMMANAHALLI	MALVI	3215
20	040010001000100044	BELLARY	BYLURU	3322
21	040050005000500048	HOSPET	SUGGINAHALLI	3475
22	040060006000600015	KUDLIGI	APPAINAHALLI	3606
23	040050005000500026	HOSPET	GADIGANUR	3788
24	040060006000600027	KUDLIGI	GUNDUMUNUGU	4027
25	040010001000100031	BELLARY	GENIKIHAL	4285
26	040070007000700066	SANDUR	BANDRI	4583
27	040040004000400075	HARAPANAHALLI	YADIHALLI	4840
28	04001000100053	BELLARY	KORLAGUNDI	5116
29	04001000100055	BELLARY	KAPPAGALLU	5357
30	040030003000300003	HAGARI BOMMANAHALLI	KADLABALU	5788
31	040050005000500036	HOSPET	HALAPANAGUDI	6868
32	040070007000700051	SANDUR	DAROJI	7702
33	040080008000800065	SIRUGUPPA	SIRIGERI	8877
34	040050005000500060	HOSPET	MARIYAMMANAHALLI	12224
35	040030003000300011	HAGARI BOMMANAHALLI	CHINTRAPALLI	15371
36	0410801080000015	(9)TEKKALAKOTE TMC	Ward 15	1411
37	0410801080000001	(9)TEKKALAKOTE TMC	Ward 1	1945
38	0430013001010018	(10)HOSPET UA ---	Ward 18	2823
39	0431003100000023	(11)BELLARY CMC	Ward 23	3774
40	0430023002000005	(B) AMARAVATI TMC	Ward 5	4741
41	0430013001010010	(10)HOSPET UA ---	Ward 10	5560
42	0430013001010007	(10)HOSPET UA ---	Ward 7	6956
43	0431003100000005	(11)BELLARY CMC	Ward 5	8177
44	0410301030000001	(4)HARAPANAHALLI TMC	Division 1	8964
45	0410301030000004	(4)HARAPANAHALLI TMC	Division 4	10168
46	0431003100000007	(11)BELLARY CMC	Ward 7	13829
47	0431003100000024	(11)BELLARY CMC	Ward 24	16082
48	0410701070000006	(8)SIRUGUPPA TMC	Ward 6	18202
49	0431003100000018	(11)BELLARY CMC	Ward 18	23242
50	0431003100000025	(11)BELLARY CMC	Ward 25	44392

ANNEXURE - 2

**RAPID HOUSEHOLD SURVEY
REPRODUCTIVE AND CHILD HEALTH (RCH)
PHASE II - 1999**

Confidential
for research
purpose only

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

IDENTIFICATION

STATE _____

DISTRICT _____

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK _____

PSU (VILLAGE/URBAN WARD) _____

VILLAGE SEGMENT/CENSUS ENUMERATION BLOCK _____

TYPE OF LOCALITY (RURAL-1, URBAN-2)

HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

RESPONDENT MALE (AGE 20-54) 1

MALE (AGE 55+) 2

FEMALE (AGE 15+) 3

SERIAL NUMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.....

DAY MONTH YEAR

INTERVIEW DATE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD

INTERVIEWED (IF THERE IS MORE THAN ONE ELIGIBLE WOMAN IN THE

HOUSEHOLD, INTERVIEW ALL)

RESULT STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE
COMPLETED 1 DWELLING VACANT/ADDRESS
HOUSEHOLD PRESENT, BUT NO 2 NOT A DWELLING 5
COMPETENT RESP. AT HOME 2 DWELLING DESTROYED 6
HOUSEHOLD ABSENT 3 DWELLING NOT FOUND 7
REFUSED 4 OTHER 8

SECTION II COMPLETED 1. YES 2. NO

RESULT STATUS OF THE WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE
COMPLETED 1 NOT AT HOME 2
REFUSED 3 PARTLY COMPLETED 4
OTHER 5

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

NAME
DATE

SPOT CHECKED BY

FIELD EDITED BY

OFFICE EDITED BY

KEYED BY

NAME OF THE INVESTIGATOR:

SIGNATURE OF THE INVESTIGATOR

SECTION-I
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERSTICS

Q.No.	QUESTION AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Q101	How many persons, including small babies, usually live in your household? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ಹೀಗೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವಿನ್ಮೂಲ ಜನ ವಾಸಿರುತ್ತಿರು?	PERSONS MALE FEMALE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Q102	How many eligible women are there in your household? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಅಕ್ಷರ ಮಹಿಳೆರುಂದಾಗಿ?	NUMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q103	Please give the name of all eligible women. ಅಲ್ಲಾ ಅಕ್ಷರ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ತೋಣಿ.	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____	
Q104	What is your religion? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಧರ್ಮ ಯಾವುದು?	HINDU.....1 MUSLIM.....2 SIKH.....3 CHRISTIAN.....4 BUDDHIST.....5 JAIN.....6 ZOROASTRIAN.....7 NO RELIGION.....8 OTHER.....9 (SPECIFY)	
Q105	a) What is your caste/tribe? (Specify) b) Do you belong to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe or Other Backward Classes? a) ನಿಮ್ಮ ಜಾತಿ/ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಯಾವುದು? (ಈಂತಹ) _____ b) ನೀವು ಪರಿಷಾಳ ಜಾತಿ, ಪರಿಷಾಳ ಪಂಗಡ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಕೊಂಡುಧರ ವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಠಿನ್ನೀಡಾ?	SCHEDULED CASTE.....1 SCHEDULED TRIBE.....2 OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES...3 OTHER CASTE.....4 DO NOT KNOW.....5	
Q106	What is the main source of drinking water for your household? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗೆ ಕುದಿಸುವ ನೀರು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ?	TAP (INSIDE RESIDENCE/YARD/PLOT)...1 TAP (OTHER).....2 HANDPUMP/BOREWELL.....3 WELL.....4 RIVER.....5 POND.....6 OTHER.....7 (SPECIFY)	
Q107	Type of house (RECORD BY OBSERVATION) ಮನೆ ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ವಿವರ (ಸ್ವಾಧಿ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ)	PUCCA.....1 SEMI-PUCCA.....2 KACHCHA.....3	

Q.No.	QUESTION AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Q108	What is the main source of lighting for your household? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ (ಡಾಕ್, ಹೊಸ್ಟೆ) ಎಂತಹ ವಿಧ ಬಳಸುತ್ತಾರೆ?	ELECTRICITY.....1 KEROSENE.....2 OTHER.....3	
Q109	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಡಿಗ ಮಾಡಲು ಬಳಸುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಇಂಥನ (ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ) ಯಾರಾಗುತ್ತದೆ?	LIQUID PETROLEUM GAS.....1 KEROSENE.....2 WOOD.....3 OTHER.....4	
Q110	What type of toilet facility does your household have? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ತರಹದ ಶೌಚಾಲಯ (ಕಟ್ಟು) ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಇದೆ?	OWN FLUSH TOILET.....1 OWN PIT TOILET.....2 SHARED TOILET OF ANY TYPE.....3 NO TOILET FACILITY.....4	
Q111	Does your household own any of the following? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕುಟುಂಬವು ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಒಂದಿರುವ ಸ್ವತ್ವಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆಯೆ?	YES NO FAN.....1 2 RADIO/TRANSISTER.....1 2 SEWING MACHINE.....1 2 TELEVISION.....1 2 BICYCLE.....1 2 MOTOR CYCLE/SCOOTER.....1 2 CAR.....1 2	

VITAL EVENTS SINCE JANUARY 1, 1996

Q112	<p>Was there a birth, among the usual residents of this household since January 1, 1996? If yes, how many? (PROBE AND FIND WHETHER ALL LIVE BIRTHS DURING THE REFERENCE PERIOD ARE INCLUDED. EVEN IF THE CHILD IS NOT ALIVE AT THE TIME OF SURVEY)</p> <p>1996ರ ಜನವರಿ ಒಂದರಿಂದ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ (ಡಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವಾಟಿಸುವರಿಗೆ) ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಮಗುವಿನ ಜನನವಾಗಿದೆಯೆ? ಹೋದಾದರೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ಜನನವಾಗಿದೆ?</p>	<p>YES, NUMBER..... <input type="text"/></p> <p>NO.....0</p>	<p>→ Q114</p>
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Q113. Give the following details of all the births, since January 1, 1996.
1996ರ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಣ ಏಲ್ಲ ಹಾಸಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವನ್ನು ತೋರಿ.

(a) Sl. No.	(b) Name of the baby ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ/ ಹೆಸರು	(c) Sex of the baby ಪಂಡು/ ಹೆಸರು	(d) Month of birth ಹಂಪುಡ ಬೋಲು	(e) Year of birth ಹಂಪುಡ ಬೋಲು	(f) Order of birth ಹಂಪುಡ ಬೋಲು	(g) Is the child alive? If Yes, go to next birth ಶಿಂಗಿನ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕಿರುವುದು? (ಹಿಂದಿನ ಮರಣ ಹೊಳೆ)	(h) Age of the child at the time of death (in months, in days if $f < 1$ month) ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತಾಗಿ ಮರಣವಿನ ದಾಯಕ ವರ್ಷ/ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಕಾರಣ ಬೋಳಿದ ದಿನಗಳು)	(i) Was the death due to Tetanus? ಆ ಮರಣ ತಟ್ಟಿನ ದಾಯಕವಾಯಾಗಿನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿಯಂದಲ್ಲ?
1.		M - 1 F - 2	□ □ DK...99	□ □ DK...99	□ □ NO....2	YES....1 NO....2	Days Month	YES..1 NO...2
2.		M - 1 F - 2	□ □ DK...99	□ □ DK...99	□ □ NO....2	YES....1 NO....2	Days Month	YES..1 NO...2
3.		M - 1 F - 2	□ □ DK...99	□ □ DK...99	□ □ NO....2	YES....1 NO....2	Days Month	YES..1 NO...2
4.		M - 1 F - 2	□ □ DK...99	□ □ DK...99	□ □ NO....2	YES....1 NO....2	Days Month	YES..1 NO...2
5.		M - 1 F - 2	□ □ DK...99	□ □ DK...99	□ □ NO....2	YES....1 NO....2	Days Month	YES..1 NO...2
6.		M - 1 F - 2	□ □ DK...99	□ □ DK...99	□ □ NO....2	YES....1 NO....2	Days Month	YES..1 NO...2

No.	QUESTION AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP → back to Q112 Q113 before proceed further
		YES.....1	NO.....2	
4	Was any child born alive since January 1, 1996 died subsequently? (IF A DEATH HAS ALREADY BEEN REPORTED IN THE ABOVE TABLE, REPHRASE THE QUESTION BY ADDING "Besides the death already reported...". IF 'YES' IN THIS QUESTION FIND DETAILS AND ENTER IT IN Q.112 AND Q.113) 1996ರ ಜನವರಿ ಒಂದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಮನು ಮರ್ಗ ಆಯ್ದೆ ಹಾಗೆಂದು?	YES.....1	NO.....2	
5	Since January 1, 1996, did any woman (usual residents) of this household die during pregnancy or child birth or induced abortion or spontaneous abortion or within 6 weeks after child birth or induced abortion or spontaneous abortion? 1996ರ ಜನವರಿ ಒಂದಿಂದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ (ಜಾಹಾನ್ಸ್ಟಾಡಿ ವಾಸಿಗಳು) ಯಾವುದೇ ದಂಗನ್ನ (a) ಗಭರ್ಸೆ ಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅಥವಾ ಹೀಗೆ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ದತ್ತರೇ (b) ಗಭರ್ಸಾಕಾರ ಅಥವಾ ಗಭರ್ಸೆಗಿಂತಾಗ ದತ್ತರೇ / (c) ಹೀಗೆಯಾದ ಅಥವಾ ಗಭರ್ಸಾಕಾರ 6 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದತ್ತರೇ?	YES.....1	NO.....2 NUMBER OF DEATHS <input type="text"/>	→ Q11
6	If yes, did the death occur due to complication of pregnancy/child birth/complication due to abortion? ಹೀದಾದರೆ ಆ ಸಾವಿ (a) ಬಹುಂಳ ಶೈಂಪರ್ಯಾಂದ ಆಗಿತ್ತೇ / (b) ಹೀಗೆ ಶೈಂಪರ್ಯಾಂದ ಆಗಿತ್ತೇ / (c) ಗಭರ್ಸಾಕ ಮಾದಿಸಿದ್ದರ್ಬಂದ ಆಗಿತ್ತೇ?	YES.....1	NO.....2 NUMBER OF DEATHS <input type="text"/>	
7	Was there any marriage among usual residents of this household since January 1, 1996? 1996 ಜನವರಿ ಒಂದಿಂದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ (ಜಾಹಾನ್ಸ್ಟಾಡಿ ವಾಸಿಗಳಾಗಿ) ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ ಮದುವೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು?	YES.....1	NO.....2	→ Q119
8	(a) How many marriages were there? ಎತ್ತು ಮದುವೆಗಳು ಆಗಿದ್ದು? (b) What was the age of that person at the time of marriage? ಮದುವೆಯಾದಾಗ ಉತ್ತರ/ಆಕೆಯ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ್ನು?	TOTAL <input type="checkbox"/> BOYS <input type="checkbox"/> GIRLS <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> BOY <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
9	During the last 3 months did any member of this household suffer from Malaria? ಕಳೆದ ಮೂರು ತಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ ಮರ್ಪೆರಿಯಾ ಸ್ಕ್ರೆಟ್ ಬಂದಿತ್ತೇ?	YES.....1	NO.....2	→ Q12
10.	If yes, give details ಹೀದಾದರೆ ಏವರೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿ.			
10.	Name of the patient ರೋಗಿಯ ಹೆಸರು	Sex M/F ಗಂಡು/ಹೆಣ್ಣು	Age (in completed years) ವಯಸ್ಸು (ಷ್ರೂಟ್‌ಯಾದ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	Was he/she given treatment? ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕೊಡಿಸಿರಿದ್ದೀರಾ?
		M - 1 F - 2		YES.....1 NO.....2
		M - 1 F - 2		YES.....1 NO.....2
		M - 1 F - 2		YES.....1 NO.....2
		M - 1 F - 2		YES.....1 NO.....2
		M - 1 F - 2		YES.....1 NO.....2

Q.No.	QUESTION AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES	SKT
Q121	Is any member of your household suffering from TB? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ ಕ್ಷಯರೋಗ ಇದೆಯೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→

Q122 If yes, give details ಹೊದಾದರೆ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಬ್ಧಿಸಿ

Sl. No. ಕ್ರ.ಂ.	Name of the patient ರೋಗಿಯ ಹೆಸರು	Sex M/F ಗಂಡು/ಹೆನ್ನು	Age (in completed years) ವಯಸ್ಸು (ಪೂರ್ಣಯಾದ ವರ್ಷಗಳು)	Is he/she given treatment? ಅವನು ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯೇ?
1.		M - 1		YES.....1
		F - 2		NO.....2
2.		M - 1		YES.....1
		F - 2		NO.....2
3.		M - 1		YES.....1
		F - 2		NO.....2
4.		M - 1		YES.....1
		F - 2		NO.....2
5.		M - 1		YES.....1
		F - 2		NO.....2
Q123	Is any member of your household suffering from Leprosy? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ ಕುಪ್ಪರೋಗ ಇದೆಯೇ?		YES.....1 NO.....2	→

Q124 If yes, give details ಹೊದಾದರೆ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಬ್ಧಿಸಿ

Sl. No. ಕ್ರ.ಂ.	Name of the patient ರೋಗಿಯ ಹೆಸರು	Sex M/F ಗಂಡು/ಹೆನ್ನು	Age (in completed years) ವಯಸ್ಸು (ಪೂರ್ಣಯಾದ ವರ್ಷಗಳು)	Is he/she given treatment? ಅವನು ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯೇ?
1.		M - 1		YES.....1
		F - 2		NO.....2
2.		M - 1		YES.....1
		F - 2		NO.....2
3.		M - 1		YES.....1
		F - 2		NO.....2
4.		M - 1		YES.....1
		F - 2		NO.....2
5.		M - 1		YES.....1
		F - 2		NO.....2

SECTION II

(ASK ONLY TO MALE RESPONDENTS IN THE AGE GROUP OF 20-54)

Q.NO.	QUESTION AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Q201	Have you heard of an illness called Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI)? ನೀವು ಜನಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಮೊಳಕನ ಹಾಯಲೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಿರಾ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q205
Q202	From which sources of information or persons have you heard about RTI. (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ನೀವು ಯಾರಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ಜನಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಮೊಳಕನ ಹಾಯಲೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಿರಿ?	1. RADIO.....A 2. TV.....B 3. NEWS PAPERS/BOOKS/MAGAZINES.....C 4. SLOGANS/PAMPHLETS/POSTERS/WALL HOARDINGS.....D 5. DOCTOR.....E 6. HEALTH WORKERS.....F 7. SCHOOL TEACHERS.....G 8. COMMUNITY MEETING.....H 9. RELATIVES/FRIENDS.....I 10. OTHER _____J (SPECIFY)	
Q203	How is RTI transmitted? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ಜನಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಹಾಯಲೆ ಒಬ್ಬಿಂದ ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬಿಂದ ಹೇಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ?	1. HOMOSEXUAL INTERCOURSE.....A 2. HETERO SEXUAL INTERCOURSE.....B 3. LACK OF PERSONAL HYGIENE.....C 4. OTHER _____D 5. DO NOT KNOW.....E (SPECIFY)	
Q204	Do you think RTI is a curable disease? ಜನಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಮೊಳಕು ರೋಗಿಸು ವಾಯಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿ ಹಾಯಲೆ ಎಂದು ನಿಮಗೆ ಅನಿಶ್ಚಯಾಗೆ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DO NOT KNOW.....9	
Q205	Have you heard of an illness called Sexually Transmitted Infection(STI)? ನೀವು ಶೈಲಿಕ ಹಾಯಲೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಿರಾ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q209
Q206	From which sources of information or persons have you heard about STI? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ನೀವು ಯಾರಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ಶೈಲಿಕ ಹಾಯಲೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಿರಿ?	1. RADIO.....A 2. TV.....B 3. NEWS PAPERS/BOOKS/MAGAZINES.....C 4. SLOGANS/PAMPHLETS/POSTERS/WALL HOARDINGS.....D 5. DOCTOR.....E 6. HEALTH WORKERS.....F 7. SCHOOL TEACHERS.....G 8. COMMUNITY MEETING.....H 9. RELATIVES/FRIENDS.....I 10. OTHER _____J (SPECIFY)	
Q207	How is STI transmitted? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ಶೈಲಿಕ ಹಾಯಲೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ?	1. HOMOSEXUAL INTERCOURSE.....A 2. HETEROSEXUAL INTERCOURSE.....B 3. MOTHER TO CHILD.....C 4. TRANSFUSION OF INFECTED BLOOD.....D 5. OTHER _____E (SPECIFY) 6. DO NOT KNOW.....F	

Q.NO.	QUESTION AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Q208	Do you think STI is a curable disease? ಶ್ರಂగಿಕ ಹಾಯಲೆ ವಾಸಿಯಾಗಬಲ್ಲ ಅವನು ಎಂದು ನಿಮಗೆ ಅನಿಶ್ಚಯದ್ದು? ನೀವು 'ಏಡ್' ಎಂದು ಹಾಯಲೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DO NOT KNOW.....9	
Q209	Have you heard of an illness called HIV (AIDS)? ನೀವು 'ಏಡ್' ಎಂದು ಹಾಯಲೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q215
Q210	From which sources of information or persons have you heard about HIV (AIDS). (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ನೀವು ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ಆಧಾರ ಯಾರಿಂದ 'ಏಡ್' ರೋಗದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾ?	1. RADIO.....A 2. TV.....B 3. NEWS PAPERS/BOOKS/MAGAZINES.....C 4. SLOGANS/PAMPHLETS/POSTERS/WALL HOARDINGS.....D 5. DOCTOR.....E 6. HEALTH WORKERS.....F 7. SCHOOL TEACHERS.....G 8. COMMUNITY MEETING.....H 9. RELATIVES/FRIENDS.....I 10. OTHER.....J (SPECIFY)	
Q211	How is HIV (AIDS) transmitted? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) 'ಏಡ್' ರೋಗವು ಹೇಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ?	1. HOMOSEXUAL INTERCOURSE.....A 2. HETRO SEXUAL INTERCOURSE.....B 3. NEEDLE/BLADE/SKIN PUNCTURE.....C 4. MOTHER TO CHILD.....D 5. TRANSFUSION OF INFECTED BLOOD.....E 6. OTHER.....F (SPECIFY) 7. DO NOT KNOW.....G	
Q212	Do you think that one can get HIV (AIDS) from someone who has HIV (AIDS) by: 'ಏಡ್' ಇರುವ ಒಬ್ಬ ರೋಗಿಯಿಂದ ಚೇರೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ರೋಗ ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ಬರಬಹುದೆಂದು ನೀವು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತಾ?	YES NO DK 1. SHAKING HANDS..... ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಹೈಕ್ಕು ಕುಲುಹುವುದರಿಂದ 1 2 9 2. HUGGING..... ತಪ್ಪಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಿಂದ 1 2 9 3. KISSING..... ಮುತ್ತು ಕೊಡುವುದರಿಂದ 1 2 9 4. SHARING CLOTHES..... ಆರ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ 1 2 9 5. SHARING EATING UTENSIL..... ಒಂದೇ ತಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ 1 2 9 6. STEPPING ON URINE/STOOL..... ರೋಗಿಯ ಮಲ ಮೂತ್ತದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾರಿದುವುದರಿಂದ 1 2 9 7. MOSQUITO, FLEA OR BEDBUG BITES.... ಮೊಳ್ಳೆ, ಸೊಣ ಆಧಾರ ಅಗಕ್ಕೆ ಕಿಡಿತದಿಂದ 1 2 9	
Q213	How do you think one can avoid HIV (AIDS) (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ 'ಏಡ್' ಬರದಂತೆ ಹೇಗೆ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಬಹುದು?	1. SEX WITH ONLY ONE PARTNER.....A 2. USING CONDOMS DURING EACH SEXUAL INTERCOURSE.....B 3. CHECKING BLOOD PRIOR TO TRANSFUSION.....C 4. STERILIZING NEEDLES AND SYRINGES FOR INJECTION.....D 5. AVOIDING PREGNANCY WHEN HAVING HIV (AIDS).....E 6. OTHER.....F (SPECIFY) 7. DO NOT KNOW.....G	

Q.NO.	QUESTION AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Q214	Do you think HIV (AIDS) is a curable disease? ವಿಚ್ಚೆ ವಾಯಾಗಬಲ್ಲ ಹಾಯಿಲೆಯಂದು ನಿಮಗೆ ಅನಿಸ್ತಂಧಯೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DO NOT KNOW.....9	
Q215	Did you ever had any of the following problems? ನಿಮಗೆ ಎಂದಾದರೂ ಈ ಕೆಡುಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರಭಾವಗಳಾಗಿತ್ತೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 1. ANY DISCHARGE FROM PENIS.....1 ಗುಬ್ಬಣಿದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ರೋಗ ಸಾಫ್.....1 2. ANY SORE OF GENITAL OR ANAL AREA.....1 ಗುಬ್ಬಣ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಪ್ರತಿರೇಖಣ ಯಾವುದೇ ಗಾಯ.....1 3. POSITIVE SYPHILIS BLOOD TEST.....1 ದ್ರು ಪರಿಷ್ಯಾಯಿಂದ ಗುರ್ತಿಸಿಲಾಗಿ (syphilis).....1 ಇರುವುದು ಮೂರಿ.....1 4. DIFFICULTY/PAIN WHILE URINATING OR VERY FREQUENT URINATION.....1 ಮೂತ್ರ, ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುವುದು, ಸೂಫು.....1 ಅಥವಾ ಪಡೆ ಪಡೆ ಮೂತ್ರ, ಮಾಡುವುದು.....1 5. SWELLING OF TESTES OR IN GROIN AREA (PENIS).....1 ಗುಬ್ಬಣದ ಹೀಳ.....1	If all No → Q219
Q216	Did you take treatment for your health problem ನಿಮ್ಮ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ, ಮೌಂಡಾಗಿಗಿನ ನಿಷ್ಠೆ ಒಳಗೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿದ್ದೀರ್ಘಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರಿಷ್ಯಾಯ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q218
Q217	If yes, from whom did you take treatment? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ಹೀಂದಾದರೆ, ನೀವು ಯಾರಿಂದ ಒಳಗೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿದ್ದೀರ್ಘಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರಿಷ್ಯಾಯ?	1. GOVT. DOCTOR.....A 2. PRIVATE DOCTOR.....B 3. GOVT. MALE HEALTH WORKER.....C 4. MEDICAL SHOP.....D 5. RELATIVE/FRIEND.....E 6. SELF TREATMENT.....F 7. OTHER.....G (SPECIFY)	
Q218	(ASK ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT IS CURRENTLY MARRIED) Have you ever discussed about this with your wife? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹಂಡಾಯೋದನೆ ಎಂದಾದರೂ ಈ ವಿಷಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಿರ್ದೀರ್ಘಾತ್ಮಕ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 NOT APPLICABLE.....3	
Q219	What Family Planning method you think that couples who want no more children should adopt? (REPORT THE MOST PREFERRED METHOD) ನನ್ನ ಮಹಿಳೆ ಒಡು ಅನ್ನುವ ದಂಡಿಗಳು ಯಾವತ್ತರಕರ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಯೋಜನೆ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಬಹುದು?	FEMALE STERILIZATION.....1 COPPER-T/LOOP.....2 PILLS.....3 ANY OTHER FEMALE METHOD.....4 MALE STERILIZATION.....5 CONDOM/NIRODH.....6 OTHER.....7 (SPECIFY)	Stop →
Q220	Why are you not preferring male method? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ನೀವು ಗೂಡಿಸಿ ಒಳಗೆ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಏಕ ಇತ್ತು ಪರುಪ್ರದಿಸ್ತೀನ್?	1. FEAR OF IMPOTENCY.....A 2. LACK OF SEXUAL PLEASURE.....B 3. FEAR OF METHOD FAILURE.....C 4. FEAR OF OPERATION.....D 5. FEAR OF WEAKNESS.....E 6. OTHER.....F (SPECIFY)	

**RAPID HOUSEHOLD SURVEY
REPRODUCTIVE AND CHILD HEALTH (RCH)
PHASE II - 1999**

Confidential
for research
purpose only

WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

IDENTIFICATION

STATE _____

DISTRICT _____

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK _____

PSU (VILLAGE/URBAN WARD) _____

VILLAGE SEGMENT/CENSUS ENUMERATION BLOCK _____

TYPE OF LOCALITY (RURAL-1, URBAN-2)

HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

NAME OF THE ELIGIBLE WOMAN _____

SERIAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE _____

SERIAL NUMBER OF WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE _____

DAY

MONTH

YEAR

INTERVIEW
DATE

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--	--	--	--	--

NAME	SPOT CHECKED BY	FIELD EDITED BY	OFFICE EDITED BY	KEYED BY
NAME				
DATE				

NAME OF THE INVESTIGATOR:

SIGNATURE OF THE INVESTIGATOR

SECTION-I
WOMAN'S CHARACTERSTICS

Q.No.	QUESTION AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
Q101	How old are you? ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ್ನು?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
Q102	Can you read and write? ನಿಮಗೆ ಒದಲು ಮತ್ತು ಬರೆಯಲು ಬರುತ್ತದ್ದೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 <input type="text"/>	→ Q103
Q103	How many years of schooling have you completed? ನೀವು ಎಷ್ಟನೇ ಕರಗಡಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಕಲಿತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರಿ?	YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
Q104	Can your husband read and write? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗೂಪೆನಿಗೆ ಒದಲು ಮತ್ತು ಬರೆಯಲು ಬರುತ್ತದ್ದೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DO NOT KNOW.....9 <input type="text"/>	→ Q105
Q105	How many years of schooling has he completed? ಅವದು ಎಷ್ಟನೇ ಕರಗಡಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಕಲಿತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರಿ?	YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DO NOT KNOW.....99	
Q106	How old were you when you started living with your husband? ನೀವು ಗೂಪನಿಯಿಂದ ವಾಸಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ್ನು?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
Q107	How many sons and daughters do you have, including those presently not living with you? (INCLUDE ONLY THOSE SURVIVING CHILDREN TO WHOM RESPONDENT HAS GIVEN BIRTH) ನಿಮಿಗಿರುವ ಗಂಡು ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಸ್ಟು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿನ್ನು? (ನಿಮ್ಮ ಜೊತೆ ಸಹಿತ ಇಲ್ಲದವರನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ)	SONS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DAUGHTERS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> TOTAL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
Q108	Did any of your children die? ನಿಮಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯದ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿನ್ನು ಯಾರಾದರೂ ತೋರಿಸೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 <input type="text"/>	→ Q109
Q109	If yes, how many boys and girls died? ಹೀದಾದರೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಗಂಡು ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಸ್ಟು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ತೋರಿಸೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ?	BOYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GIRLS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> TOTAL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
Q110	Did any of your pregnancy end in either still birth or abortion? ನಿಮಗೆ ಯಾವಾಗಿಂದ ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಮುಖ್ಯದ ಮಗುವಿನ ಉನನಾಗಿತ್ತೇ ಅಥವಾ ಗಘ್ರಾಣಕಾಗಿತ್ತೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 <input type="text"/>	→ SECTION II
Q111	If yes, how many were still births, induced abortions, spontaneous abortions? ಹೀದಾದರೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಮುಖ್ಯದ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಉನನಾಗಿದೆ? ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಾರಿ ಗಘ್ರಾಣಕಾಗಿದ್ದಿದ್ದಿರಿ? ಮತ್ತು ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಾರಿ ಆನಾಗಿಯೇ ಗಘ್ರಾಣಕಾಗಿದೆ?	STILL BIRTHS <input type="text"/> INDUCED ABORTIONS <input type="text"/> SPONTANEOUS ABORTIONS <input type="text"/>	

SECTION-II

ANTE-NATAL, NATAL AND POST - NATAL CARE

(FOR WOMEN WHO HAD LIVE BIRTH/STILL BIRTH/SPONTANEOUS ABORTION/INDUCED ABORTION, SINCE, JANUARY 1, 1996)

Q.NO.	QUESTION AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Q201	When was your last child birth/still birth/spontaneous abortion/induced abortion? (EXCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY, IF ANY) ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೊನೆಯ ಮಗು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು/ವತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಮಗು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು/ಗಭ್ರಾತವಾಗಿದ್ದು/ಗಭ್ರಾತಕೆಂದರೆ ಗಭ್ರಾತವಾಗಿದ್ದು?	NO PREGNANCY.....0 95 OR BEFORE.....1 96.....2 97.....3 98.....4 99.....5	→ Sectn. IV → Sectn. IV
Q202	What was the outcome of your last pregnancy? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೊನೆಯ ಗಭ್ರಾತ ಹೇಗೆ ಕೊನೆಗೊಂಡಿತ್ತು?	LIVE BIRTH.....1 STILL BIRTH.....2 INDUCED ABORTION.....3 SPONTANEOUS ABORTION.....4	→ Q209 → Q209 → Q204
Q203	If induced abortion, who performed the abortion? ಗಭ್ರಾತವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ, ಯಾರ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರಿ?	GOVT. DOCTOR.....1 PRIVATE DOCTOR.....2 GOVT. NURSE/LHV/ANM.....3 PRIVATE NURSE.....4 TRAINED DAI.....5 UNTRAINED DAI.....6 RELATIVES/FRIENDS.....7 SELF INDUCED.....8 OTHER_____9 (SPECIFY)	
Q204	At what month of pregnancy did it happen? ಎಷ್ಟು ತಿಂಗಳ ಗಭ್ರಾತ ಗಭ್ರಾತವಾಯಿತ್ತು?	MONTH <input type="text"/>	
Q205	Did you have any health problem immediately after abortion (within 6 weeks)? ಗಭ್ರಾತವಾದ ಸಂತರ (ಛಾರದೊಳಗ್) ನಿಮಗೆನಾದರೂ ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಮೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ SECTION III III
Q206	If yes, what was the health problem? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ಯಾವ ತರಹದ (ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ) ಮೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತು?	1. EXCESSIVE BLEEDING.....A 2. HIGH FEVER.....B 3. FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE.....C 4. WEAKNESS.....D 5. BACKACHE, BODYACHE.....E 6. PAIN IN LOWER ABDOMEN.....F 7. OTHER_____G (SPECIFY)	
Q207	Did you consult doctor/health worker for your health problem? ನಿವ್ವ ಈ ಮೊಂದರೆಗೆ ವೈದ್ಯರು/ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಿರು?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ SECTION III
Q208	If yes, whom did you consult? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ಯಾರನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಿರು?	1. GOVT. DOCTOR.....A 2. PRIVATE DOCTOR.....B 3. GOVT. NURSE/LHV/ANM.....C 4. PRIVATE NURSE.....D 5. TRAINED DAI.....E 6. UNTRAINED DAI.....F 7. OTHER_____G (SPECIFY)	→ SECT. I

ANC INFORMATION FOR WOMEN WITH LIVE BIRTH OR STILL BIRTH

Q.No.	QUESTION AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Q209	Was your weight taken when you were pregnant? ನೀವು ಗಭರಣೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ನಿಮಗೆ ಮೊತ್ತದ ವೆಚ್ಚನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸ್ತೀರು?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
Q210	Was your blood pressure measured when you were pregnant? ನೀವು ಗಭರಣೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ನಿಮ್ಮ ರಕ್ತದ ಡತ್ತದವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸ್ತೀರು?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
Q211	Were you given Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) tablets during pregnancy? ನೀವು ಗಭರಣೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ನಿಮಗೆ ಕಬ್ಬಿಳಂಡ ಮಾತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರು?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q215
Q212	How many IFA tablets did you receive during pregnancy? ಗಭರಣೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ನಿಮಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಬ್ಬಿಳಂಡ ಮಾತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರು?	NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DO NOT REMEMBER.....999	
Q213	In which month of pregnancy you started taking IFA tablets? ಎಷ್ಟು ತಿಂಗಳ ಗಭರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಬ್ಬಿಳಂಡ ಮಾತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ?	MONTH <input type="text"/> DID NOT TAKE.....0 DO NOT REMEMBER.....9	→ Q215
Q214	How many IFA tablets in a day were you taking regularly? ಎಷ್ಟು ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಬ್ಬಿಳಂಡ ಮಾತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ?	NUMBER <input type="text"/>	
Q215	Were you given an injection in the arm during pregnancy to prevent Tetanus? ಗಭರಣೆ ರಧಾಗ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗ ನಿಮಗೆ ಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರು?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q217
Q216	If yes, how many times did you take Tetanus injection? ಈ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗ ನಿಮಗೆ ಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ?	NUMBER <input type="text"/> DO NOT REMEMBER.....9	
Q217	At what month of pregnancy did you have abdominal check-up for the first time? ಎಷ್ಟು ತಿಂಗಳ ಗಭರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಅಭಯಾಸ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ?	MONTHS <input type="text"/> NO CHECK-UP.....0	→ Q219
Q218	How many times did you have abdominal check-up? ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಾರಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮಾಡಿದ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಅಭಯಾಸ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ?	NO. OF TIMES <input type="text"/> DO NOT REMEMBER.....9	
Q219	When you were pregnant, did ANM ever visit you at home for antenatal check-up? ನೀವು ಗಭರಣೆ ರಧಾಗ ಅನೆಂಟ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ನಿಮನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರು?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q223
Q220	How many months pregnant were you when ANM first visited you? ಅನೆಂಟ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿಸಿದ ಬಾರಿ ನಿಮನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರು?	MONTHS <input type="text"/>	
Q221	How many times did she visit you during pregnancy? ಅನೆಂಟ್ ರಧಾಗ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಾರಿ ನಿಮನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರು?	NO. OF VISITS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

Q.NO.	QUESTION AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Q222	Did she advice you to have a check-up at any health facility? ಅಮೃತಾ ಕಾರ್ಡಿನಲ್ ನಿಷ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಯಾವುದು ಆಯ್ದಿದ್ದು ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಪಿಡ್ ಚಾಚ್ತೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
Q223	When you were pregnant, did you go for antenatal check-up? ನೀವು ಗಭರ್ಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ ಪ್ರಾಯೋ ಮಾರ್ಪಿಡ್ ಕೂಡ್ಲು ಹೊಗಿರಿತ್ತಾ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q227
Q224	If yes, where did you go? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ಹೊದಾದೆ ಇಂದ್ರಾಗಿ ಹುಣಿತ್ತಾ?	1. GOVT. HOSPITAL/CHC/RURAL HOSPITAL.....A 2. GOVT. DISPENSARY.....B 3. PHC.....C 4. SUB-CENTRE.....D 5. PRIVATE DOCTOR/HOSPITAL.....E 6. OTHER.....F (SPECIFY)	
Q225	How many months pregnant were you when you first went for antenatal check-up? ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಾಯೋ ಮಾರ್ಪಿಡ್ ಕೂಡ್ಲು ಹೊಗಿತ್ತಾ?	MONTHS	
Q226	How many times did you go for ante-natal check-up? ಎತ್ತು ಒಂದು ಸೆವು ಗಭರ್ಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಮಾರ್ಪಿಡ್ ಕೂಡ್ಲು ಹೊಗಿತ್ತಾ?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
Q227	(IF "NO" FOR Q219 AND Q223) Why did you not receive ante-natal check-up? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ನೀವು ಗಭರ್ಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಪ್ರಾಯೋ ಮಾರ್ಪಿಡ್ ಕೂಡ್ಲು ಹೊಗಿತ್ತಾ?	1. LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OF SERVICES.....A 2. DID NOT FEEL NECESSARY.....B 3. NOT CUSTOMARY.....C 4. FINANCIAL COST.....D 5. DISTANTLY LOCATED.....E 6. POOR QUALITY SERVICE.....F 7. NO TIME TO GO.....G 8. NOT PERMITTED TO GO.....H 9. OTHER.....I (SPECIFY)	
Q228	Can you tell me about health problems that some women suffer from, during pregnancy? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ಗಭರ್ಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಹಂಗರಿ ಅನುಭವಿಸುವ ಅರ್ಥಾಗ್ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದ್ದುರು?	1. SWELLING OF HANDS AND FEET..A 2. PALENESS.....B 3. WEAKNESS OR TIREDNESS.....C 4. DIZZINESS.....D 5. VISUAL DISTURBANCES.....E 6. BLEEDING.....F 7. CONVULSIONS.....G 8. WEAK OR NO MOVEMENT OF FOETUS,.....H 9. ABNORMAL PRESENTATION.....I 10. OTHER.....J (SPECIFY) 11. DO NOT KNOW.....K	

Q.NO.	QUESTION AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Q229	<p>During your pregnancy did you suffer from any of the following health problems?</p> <p>ನೀವು ಗಭಿರಣಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳಿಸಿರುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ತೊಂದರೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ್ದಿರಾ?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>1. SWELLING OF HANDS AND FEET ಹೃಷಾಯ ಉತ್ತ 2. PALENESS ಬಳಿಚಕ್ಕಾಲ್ಪನ್ಯದು 1 2 3. WEAKNESS OR TIREDNESS ಮಸ್ತು ಆಥವಾ ಆಯಾಸ 1 2 4. DIZZINESS ತಲೆ ಸುಮುಖ್ಯದು 1 2 5. VISUAL DISTURBANCES ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ದೋಷ 1 2 6. BLEEDING ರಕ್ತಾವಧ 1 2 7. CONVULSIONS ಜಳತ 1 2 8. WEAK OR NO MOVEMENT OF FOETUS ಭೂಳಾದ ಚಲನವಲನ ಇಲ್ಲವಿರುವ್ಯದು 1 2 9. ABNORMAL PRESENTATION ಮಗು ಹಿಂದುಮುಂದಾಗಿರುವ್ಯದು 1 2 10. OTHER _____ ಇತರ _____ (SPECIFY) (ಸ್ಪೆಸಿಫಿಂ)</p>	If 'NO' to all → Q232
Q230	<p>If any, did you consult doctor or any other health worker for your health problems?</p> <p>ಎನಾದರೂ ಇಡ್ಲರೆ, ಈ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ತೊಂದರೆಗೆ ನೀವು ವೃದ್ಧರ ಆಥವಾ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರ ಸಲಹ ಪಡವಿದ್ದಿರಾ?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....2</p>	→ Q232
Q231	<p>If yes, whom did you consult? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED)</p> <p>ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ಯಾರ ಹ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರ ಸಲಹ ಪಡದಿರಿ?</p>	<p>1. GOVT. DOCTOR.....A 2. PRIVATE DOCTOR.....B 3. GOVT. NURSE/LHV/ANM.....C 4. PRIVATE NURSE.....D 5. TRAINED DAI.....E 6. UNTRAINED DAI.....F 7. OTHER _____ G (SPECIFY)</p>	
Q232	<p>Were you advised to go to health facility for delivery?</p> <p>ಹಂಗೆ ಆಡ್ಡಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಲು ಸಲಹ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....2</p>	1
Q233	<p>Where did the delivery take place?</p> <p>ಹಂಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯಿತು?</p>	<p>GOVT. HOSPITAL/CHC/RH.....1 PRIVATE HOSPITAL.....2 PHC.....3 SUB-CENTRE.....4 HOME.....5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)</p>	→ Q236
Q234	<p>If home delivery, who conducted the delivery?</p> <p>ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಿಗೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಯಾದು ಹರಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು?</p>	<p>DOCTOR.....1 ANM/NURSE/LHV.....2 TRAINED DAI.....3 UNTRAINED DAI.....4 RELATIVES/FRIENDS.....5 NONE.....6</p>	
Q235	<p>Was Disposable Delivery kit, used during delivery?</p> <p>ಹಂಗೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಮರ್ಪಾ ಹರಿಗೆ ಒಲವಣ್ಣ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....2 DO NOT KNOW.....9</p>	
Q236	<p>Was the delivery normal?</p> <p>ಮಲಭವಾಗಿ ಹಂಗೆ ಆಯಿತೆ?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....2</p>	

Q.NO.	QUESTION AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Q237	During delivery, did you experience any of the following problems? ಜಂಗ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಡೆರುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ಮೊಂದರೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದೀರ್ಘಾ?	YES NO 1. PREMATURE LABOUR ದಿನ ತುಂಬುವ ಮೊದಲೇ ಜಂಗೆ 1 2 2. OBSTRUCTED LABOUR ತಡೆದರೆ ಕೂಡಿದ ಜಂಗೆ 1 2 3. PROLONGED LABOUR (MORE THAN 12 HOURS) ದಿಂಥುವಾದ ಜಂಗೆ ಸೋಷ್ಟು 1 2 4. BREECH PRESENTATION ಕೃಕಾಲು ಮುಂದಾಗಿ 1 2 5. OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) ಇತರ _____ 1 2 (ಸ್ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕೆಣಿ)	
Q238	During the first week after delivery did you experience any of the following health problems? ಜರಿಗೆಯಾದ ಮೊದಲನೇಯ ವಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಡೆರುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಮೊಂದರೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದೀರ್ಘಾ?	YES NO 1. HIGH FEVER ವಿಷರೀತ ಡ್ರಾಗ್ 1 2 2. LOWER ABDOMINAL PAIN ಕಂದಿನಿಟ್ಟು ಸೋಷ್ಟು 1 2 3. FOUL SMELLING VAGINAL DISCHARGE ವಾಸನೆಯಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ವಾವ 1 2 4. EXCESSIVE BLEEDING ವಿಷರೀತ ರಕ್ತಾವ 1 2 5. DIZZINESS, SEVERE HEADACHE ತಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಥವಾ ವಿಷರೀತ 1 2 ತಲಸೋಷ್ಟು 6. OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) ಇತರ _____ 1 2 (ಸ್ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕೆಣಿ)	If NO to all → Q241
Q239	If YES to any, did you consult doctor / health worker for your health problems? ವಿಷಯದ ಇದ್ದ್ವಾಗಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮೂಲರೆಗೆ ದ್ವರ್ದಿದ ಅಥವಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರ ಪಾಠ ಪಡೆಸಿದಿರ್ಘಾ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q241
Q240	If yes, whom did you consult? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ಕೌಡಾರೆ, ಯಾರ ಹತ್ತರ ಪಾಠ ಪಡೆಸಿದಿರಿ?	1. GOVT. DOCTOR.....A 2. PRIVATE DOCTOR.....B 3. GOVT. NURSE/LHV/ANM.....C 4. PRIVATE NURSE.....D 5. TRAINED DAI.....E 6. UNTRAINED DAI.....F 7. OTHER _____ G (SPECIFY)	
Q241	Did ANM visit you within 2 weeks of delivery ಹರಿಗುಂಡಾದ 2 ವರದೊಳಗೆ ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತೆ ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಸೇಡಲು ಒಂದಿದ್ದರೆ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
Q242	How many times did she visit you within six weeks of delivery? ಜಂಗಿನಾದ 6 ವರದೊಳಗೆ ಅವನು ಏಷ್ಟು ಬಂದಿನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಸೇಡಲು ಬಂದಿದ್ದರು?	NUMBER <input type="text"/> NOT VISITED.....0	
Q243	(CHECK Q202, ASK Q243 AND Q244 ONLY IF IT IS LIVE BIRTH) Was the baby weighed immediately or within two days of the birth? ಹುಣ್ಣಿದ ತಕ್ಕಾ ಅಥವಾ ಹುಣ್ಣಿದ 2 ದಿನದೊಳಗೆ ಮಗುವನ್ನು ತೊಕ ಮಾಡಿಗಿತ್ತೇ?	IMMEDIATELY.....1 WITHIN 2 DAYS.....2 NO.....3 DO NOT REMEMBER.....9	→ SECTION III
Q244	What was the weight of the baby? ಮಗುವಿನ ತೊಕ ಎಷ್ಟು?	GRAMS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DO NOT REMEMBER.....999	

SECTION III
IMMUNIZATION AND CHILD CARE

(IMMUNIZATION OF LAST AND LAST BUT ONE LIVING CHILD, BOTH BORN AFTER JANUARY 1, 1996)

Q.No.	QUESTION AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP TO
		LAST CHILD	LAST BUT ONE CHILD	
Q301	Name of the (index) child ಮಗನಿನ ಹೆಸರು			
Q302	Sex of the child ಸಂಧು / ಹೆಸ್ಟು	BOY.....1 GIRL.....2	BOY.....1 GIRL.....2	
Q303	Month and year of birth ಮಗನ ಮುಷ್ಯದ ತಿಂಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವರ್ಷ	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DO NOT KNOW....99 YEAR.. 96,97,98,99	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DO NOT KNOW....99 YEAR. 96,97,98,99	

ASK Q 304 TO 311 FOR THE YOUNGEST CHILD

Q304	When you were pregnant with .. (name), did any one advise you on breastfeeding? ನೀವು.... (ಹೆಸ್ಟು) ನೇರ ಗಂಡಣೆ ಇಡ್ಗಾಗ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ನಿಮಗೆ ಎವೆ ಹಾಲು ಸುರಿಷ್ಟಿ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದಳಿಕೆ ನೀಡಿದ್ದೀರು?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q306
Q305	If yes, who advised you on breastfeeding? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ಯಾರು ತಿಳಿದಳಿಕೆ ನೀಡಿದ್ದೀರು?	1. GOVT. DOCTOR..... A 2. PRIVATE DOCTOR..... B 3. GOVT. ANM/NURSE/LHV..... C 4. PRIVATE NURSE..... D 5. TRAINED DAI..... E 6. UNTRAINED DAI..... F 7. RELATIVES/FRIENDS..... G 8. OTHER _____ H (SPECIFY)	
Q306	When did you start breastfeeding your child? ಈ ಮಗನಿಗೆ ನೀವು ಯಾವಾಗ ಏದುಹಾಲು ಸುರಿಷ್ಟಿ ಪಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದಿರಿ?	SAME DAY WITHIN 2 HOURS OF BIRTH.....1 SAME DAY AFTER 2 HOURS OF BIRTH.....2 1-3 DAYS.....3 AFTER 3 DAYS.....4 NEVER.....5	→ Q310
Q307	When you first breastfed your child, did you squeeze out the milk before feeding the child? ಈ ಮಗನಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿ ಹಾಲು ಸುರಿಷ್ಟಿ ಮನ್ನ ಹಾಲು ಹಿಂದಿ ಚೆಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
Q308	Are you currently breastfeeding the child? ಈ ನೀವು ಮಗನಿಗೆ ಏದುಹಾಲು ಸುರಿಷ್ಟಿ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಏಷ್ಟು ತಿಂಗಳು ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
Q309	How many months did you breast feed the child exclusively? (Nothing other than mother's milk) ಮಗನಿಗೆ ಏದುಹಾಲನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ, ಏಷ್ಟು ತಿಂಗಳು ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾ?	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> CONTINUING.....83	→ Q312
Q310	At what age of the child, did you start giving semisolid food? ಮಗನಿಗೆ ಏಷ್ಟು ತಿಂಗಳ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ವೇತ ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾದ ಆಹಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಪಾರಂಭಮಾಡಿದಿರಿ?	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT YET STARTED.....99	→ Q312
Q311	At what age of the child, did you start giving solid food? ಮಗನಿಗೆ ಏಷ್ಟು ತಿಂಗಳ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ವೇತ ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾದ ಆಹಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಪಾರಂಭಮಾಡಿದಿರಿ?	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT YET STARTED.....99	

Q.NO.	QUESTION AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP T
Q312	Do you know what to do when child gets Diarrhoea? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ಮಗುಂಡಿ ಭೇದ ಆವಾಗ ಏನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದೆಯೇ?	1. GIVE ORS..... A 2. SALT AND SUGAR SOLUTION..... B 3. CONTINUE NORMAL FOOD..... C 4. CONTINUE BREASTFEEDING..... D 5. GIVE PLENTY OF FLUIDS..... E 6. OTHER..... F (SPECIFY) 7. DO NOT KNOW..... G	
Q313	Has ANM/health worker told you what to do if a child has Diarrhoea? ಅರ್ಥಾಗ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ಮಗುಂಡಿ ಭೇದ ಆವಾಗ ಏನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
Q314	Did any of your child born since January 1, 1996 suffer from Diarrhoea during last 2 months? ಜನವರಿ 1, 1996ರ ರಿಂದಿಂಬಿಗೆ ಉಂಟಿದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಯಾವುದೇ ಮಗುಂಡಿ ಕಣಿಕೆ ಏರಿದೆ ಅಗಿತ್ತೇ?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	→ Q316
Q315	If yes, what did you do? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ಅಗಿತ್ತೇ, ನೀವು ಏನು ಮಾಡಿರಿಂ?	1. HOME REMEDY..... A 2. ORS GIVEN..... B 3. TREATMENT IN GOVT. HEALTH FACL.... C 4. TREATMENT IN PRIV. HEALTH FACL.... D 5. OTHER..... E (SPECIFY) 6. DID NOTHING..... F	
Q316	Do you know the danger signs of Pneumonia? ನಿರೋನಿಯಾ ಹಾಯಿಲೆಯ ಆವಾಯಕರ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು ನಿಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದೆಯೇ?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	→ Q317
Q317	If yes, what are they? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ತಿಳಿದ್ದ ಅವುಗಳು ಯಾವವು?	1. DIFFICULTY IN BREATHING..... A 2. CHEST INDRAWING..... B 3. NOT ABLE TO DRINK OR TAKE A FEED..... C 4. EXCESSIVELY DROWSY AND DIFFICULT TO KEEP AWAKE..... D 5. PAIN IN CHEST AND PRODUCTIVE COUGH..... E 6. CONDITION GETS WORSE THAN BEFORE..... F 7. WHEEZING/WHISTLING..... G 8. RAPID BREATHING..... H	
Q318	Has ANM/Health worker told you the danger signs of Pneumonia? ಅರ್ಥಾಗ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ನಿರೋನಿಯ ಹಾಯಿಲೆಯ ಆವಾಯಕರ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
Q319	Did any of your child born since January 1, 1996 suffer from cough, cold and difficulty in breathing in the past two months? ಜನವರಿ 1, 1996 ರಿಂದಿಂಬಿಗೆ ಉಂಟಿದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಯಾವುದೇ ಮಗುನಿಗೆ ಕಣಿಕೆ ಏರಿದೆ ಅಗಿತ್ತೇ?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	→ Q321
Q320	If yes, what did you do? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ಅಗಿತ್ತೇ, ನೀವು ಏನು ಮಾಡಿರಿಂ?	1. HOME REMEDY..... A 2. TREATMENT IN GOVT. HEALTH FACL.... B 3. TREATMENT IN PRIV. HEALTH FACL.... C 4. OTHER..... D (SPECIFY) 5. DID NOTHING..... E	

Q.NO.	QUESTION AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES FOR BOTH LIVING CHILDREN			SKIP TO
			LAST CHILD	LAST BUT ONE CHILD	
Q321	Do you have a card where (Name's) vaccination are written down? (IF YES, MAY I SEE IT, PLEASE?) ನಮ್ಮ ಬಳಿ (ಹೆಚ್ಚರುಗಳು) ರೋಗ ನಿರೂಪಣಕ್ಕೆ ಲಂಟಕಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿಸಿರುವ ಗ್ರಂಥ ಇದೆಯೇ?	YES, SEEN..... YES, NOT SEEN..... NO CARD.....	1 2 3	1 2 3	
Q322	Was polio vaccine (OPV '0') given to the child? (drop in the mouth immediately after birth) ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಹೃಷಿಕಲ್ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಪೋಲಿಯೋ ಹಾನಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿಸಿದಿರಾ?	YES..... NO.....	1 2	1 2	
Q323	Was BCG vaccination against Tuberculosis given to the child? (That is an injection in the left shoulder that caused a scar) ಕ್ಷಯ ರೋಗ ತಡಗಟ್ಟಲು ಕೊಡುವ ಚುಣ್ಣಮದ್ವಾನ್ ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿದ್ದಿರಾ?	YES..... NO.....	1 2	1 2	→ Q325
Q324	Why BCG was not given? (RECORD ONE IMPORTANT REASON) ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಕ್ಷಯರೋಗ ನಿರೂಪಣಕ್ಕೆ ಚುಣ್ಣಮದ್ವಾನ್ ಏಕ ಕೊಡಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ?	CHILD IS TOO YOUNG..... NOT AWARE OF IT.... MOTHER TOO BUSY.... CHILD WAS ILL..... FAMILY PROBLEM..... VACCINE NOT AVAILABLE..... NO SPECIFIC REASON OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	
Q325	Was a vaccination against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus given to the child as an injection (DPT)? ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಗೋಟಲುಹಾರಿ, ನಾಯಿಕಮ್ಮು ಹಾಗು ಧನುಷಾಯು ಬರದ ಹಾಗೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಚುಣ್ಣಮದ್ವಾನ್ ಕೊಡಿಸಿದ್ದಿರಾ?	YES..... NO.....	1 2	1 2	→ Q328
Q326	How many DPT injections were given? ಈ ಚುಣ್ಣಮದ್ವಾನ್ ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಾರಿ ಕೊಡಿಸಿದ್ದಿರಿ?	NUMBER	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	If value is =3 → Q328
Q327	(If all the three injections of DPT are not given, ask) why the remaining were not given? (RECORD ONE IMPORTANT REASON) (ಈ ಚುಣ್ಣಮದ್ವಾನ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಬಾರಿ ಹಾಕಿಸಿರಿದ್ದರೆ) ಉಂದರವುಗಳನ್ನು ಏಕ ಕೊಡಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ?	CHILD IS TOO YOUNG..... NOT AWARE OF ALL 3 DOSES..... MOTHER TOO BUSY.... CHILD WAS ILL..... FAMILY PROBLEM..... VACCINE NOT AVAILABLE..... NO SPECIFIC REASON OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	
Q328	Did ANM/doctor advise you to get DPT doses of vaccine? ಅರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತೆ/ಡಾಕ್ಟರು ಈ ಚುಣ್ಣಮದ್ವಾನ್ ಕೊಡಿಸಲು ಹೀಳಿದ್ದರೇ?	YES..... NO.....	1 2	1 2	

QUESTION AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP TO
		LAST CHILD	LAST BUT ONE CHILD	
Was Polio vaccine (ie., drops in the mouth) (excluding polio '0') given to the child? ಮಗಳ ಜ್ವಲಿಯೋ ಹನಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ (ಫ್ರಾಲಿಯೋ '0' ಬಳ್ಳಿ) ?	YES..... NO.....	1 2	1 2	→ Q332
If yes, how many Polio doses (excluding Polio '0') were given? ಹಾಕಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ, ಎಷ್ಟುಬಾರಿ ಫ್ರಾಲಿಯೋ ಹನಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಂತಿ?	NUMBER DO NOT REMEMBER...9	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	If value is =3 → Q332
[If all the three (excluding Polio '0') Polio doses ar not given, ask] why the remaining does were not given? (RECORD ONE IMPORTANT REASON) (ಫ್ರಾಲಿಯೋ ಹನಗಳನ್ನು 3 ಬಾರಿ ಹಾಕಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ ಇನ್ನೂ ಏಂದು ಹನಗಳನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿಲ್ಲ?	CHILD IS TOO YOUNG..... NOT AWARE OF ALL 3 DOSES..... MOTHER TOO BUSY..... CHILD WAS ILL..... FAMILY PROBLEM..... VACCINE NOT AVAILABLE..... NO SPECIFIC REASON OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	
Did ANM/doctor advise you to get the doses of Polio vaccine? ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತೆ/ಡ್ರೆಡರ್ ಮಗಳ ಫ್ರಾಲಿಯೋ ಹನಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿಸಲು ನಿಮಗೆ ಅರ್ಥಸ್ತಪತ್ತಿ?	YES..... NO.....	1 2	1 2	
(IF 'NO' FOR Q323, Q325 AND Q329) Why (name) was not given any vaccination? (RECORD ONE IMPORTANT REASON) (ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಏಕ ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀಳಿಗೆ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಅಂತಿಮನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಲ್ಲ?)	1. CHILD TOO YOUNG FOR IMMUNIZATION..... 2. UNAWARE OF NEED FOR IMMUNIZATION..... 3. PLACE F IMMUNIZATION UNKNOWN..... 4. TIME OF IMMUNIZATION UNKNOWN..... 5. FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS..... 6. NO FAITH IN IMMUNIZATION..... 7. PLACE OF IMMUNIZATION TOO FAR TO GO..... 8. TIME OF IMMUNIZATION INCONVENIENT..... 9. ANM ABSENT..... 10. VACCINE NOT AVAILABLE..... 11. MOTHER TOO BUSY..... 12. FAMILY PROBLEM, INCLUDING ILLNESS OF MOTHER..... 13. CHILD ILL NOT BROUGHT..... 14. CHILD ILL BROUGHT BUT NOT GIVEN..... 15. LONG WAITING TIME..... 16. OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	

Q.No.	QUESTION AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKI
			LAST CHILD	LAST BUT ONE CHILD	
Q334	Was an injection against Measles given? ಮಗುವಿಗ ದಹಾರ ನಿರ್ದಾಸ ಲಾಂಕೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾ?	YES..... NO.....	1 2	1 2	→
Q335	Why was the Measles injection not given to the child? (RECORD ONE IMPORTANT REASON) ಮಗುವಿಗ ದಹಾರ ಲಾಂಕೆ ಏಕ ಕೊಡಿಸಿಲ್ಲ?	1. CHILD TOO YOUNG FOR IMMUNIZATION 2. CHILD WAS ILL 3. PLACE OF IMMUNIZATION TOO FAR TO GO 4. UNAWARE OF NEED FOR IMMUNIZATION 5. PLACE OF IMMUNIZATION UNKNOWN 6. TIME OF IMMUNIZATION UNKNOWN 7. TIME OF IMMUNIZATION INCONVENIENT 8. LONG WAITING TIME 9. FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS 10. ANM ABSENT 11. VACCINE NOT AVAILABLE 12. NO FAITH IN IMMUNIZATION 13. MOTHER TOO BUSY 14. FAMILY PROBLEM, INCLUDING ILLNESS OF MOTHER 15. OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15	
Q336	Did ANM/ Doctor/ Health worker advise you to give Measles vaccine to your child? ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತೆ/ ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್ ಮಗುವಿಗ ದಹಾರ ಬರದ ಹಾಗೆ ಲಾಂಕೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಲು ತಿಳಿದ್ದರೆ?	YES..... NO.....	1 2	1 2	
Q337	(Ask this question only to those women who reported at least one immunization) where from the last immunization was given? ರೋಗ ನಿರ್ದಾಸ ಲಾಂಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊನೆಯ ಹಾಗೆ ಏಲ್ಲ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಿರಿ?	1. GOVT. HOSPITAL..... 2. PHC..... 3. SUB-CENTRE..... 4. ANM/NURSE/LHV..... 5. PRIVATE HOSPITAL..... 6. PRIVATE DOCTOR..... 7. OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 8. DO NOT REMEMBER.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	

QUESTION AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP TO
		LAST CHILD	LAST BUT ONE CHILD	
Was a dose of Vitamin A liquid given to (name) protect him/her from night blindness? ರಾತ್ರಿ ಸುರುಮು ಬರದಂತೆ ತಡೆಯಲು (ಹೆಸರು)ಗೆ ವಿಟಾಮಿನ್ 'A' ದಾವಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟುದ್ದಾರ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯೇ?	YES..... NO..... DO NOT REMEMBER.....	1 2 9	1 2 9	→ Q340 → Q340
If yes, how many Vitamin A doses were given? ಕೊಟ್ಟುದ್ದಾರ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಂದ ವಿಟಾಮಿನ್ 'A' ದಾವಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟುದ್ದಾರ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ?	IN NUMBER DO NOT REMEMBER.....	9	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Was IFA, tablets/liquid given to the (name) child? ಕಬ್ಬಿಳಂತದ ಮಾತ್ರ, / ಹನಿಕ್ಷಣ್ಣ (ಹೆಸರು)ಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟುದ್ದಾರ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯೇ?	YES..... NO..... DO NOT REMEMBER.....	1 2 9	1 2 9	→ Q342 → Q342
If yes, how many IFA tablets were given? ಕೊಟ್ಟುದ್ದಾರ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟುದ್ದಾರ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ?	IN NUMBER DO NOT REMEMBER.....	99	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Is the child attending ICDS centre? ಮಾನು ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ?	YES..... NO..... NO ICDS CENTRE.....	1 2 3	1 2 3	

SECTION - IV
CONTRACEPTION
(FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN)

Q.No.	QUESTION AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	S
Q401	<p>Which of the Family Planning methods are you aware of?</p> <p>1. FEMALE STERILISATION.....</p> <p>2. MALE STERILISATION.....</p> <p>3. COPPER-T/LOOP.....</p> <p>4. DAILY PILLS (CYCLES).....</p> <p>5. WEEKLY PILLS (SAHELI, CETRON).....</p> <p>6. CONDOM/NIRODH.....</p> <p>7. RHYTHM OR PERIODIC ABSTINENCE</p> <p>8. WITHDRAWAL.....</p> <p>9. OTHER MODERN METHOD _____ (SPECIFY)</p> <p>10. OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ (SPECIFY)</p>	<p>ನಿಮಗೆ ಯಾವ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಯೋಜನೆ YES. NO ವಿಧಾನಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿದ? 1 2 ಹೆಚ್ಚರ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಚಕ್ಕೆ 1 2 ಗಂಡರ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಚಕ್ಕೆ 1 2 ಕಾಪ್‌T/ ವಂಳ 1 2 ವಿನ ಸುಂಗುವ ಗಭ್ರ ನಿರೋಧಕ ಮಾತ್ರ, 1 2 ವಾರಕೆಲ್ಲಿಮ್ಮೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಗಭ್ರ ನಿರೋಧಕ ಮಾತ್ರ, 1 2 ನಿರೋಧ 1 2 ಗಭ್ರದೇಯಾಗುವ ಧಾರ್ಡೆ ಹಚ್ಚಿದ. ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಂಗೆ ಪಷ್ಟು ಮಾಡುವುದು 1 2 ಗಂಡರ ಕೂನೆ ಘೋಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರಗೆ ತೆಗೆಯುವುದು 1 2 ರೂರೆ ಆಧುನಿಕ ವಿಧಾನ 1 2 ರೂರೆ ಜಳೆ ವಿಧಾನ (ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ) ರೂರೆ ಜಳೆ ವಿಧಾನ (ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ) 1 2</p>	
Q402	Are you currently pregnant? ನೀಡೀಗ ಗಭ್ರನೆ ಇದ್ದಿರಾ?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	→
Q403	Are you/your husband currently using any Family Planning method (including sterilization)? ಪಡ್ಡ ನೀವು/ಅಥವಾ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗಂಡ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಯೋಜನೆ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿರ್ದಿರಾ (ಶಕ್ತಿ ಚಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿ)?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	→
Q404	Which method you/your husband is using? ನೀವು/ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗಂಡ ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿಧಾನ ಯಾವುದು?	FEMALE STERILISATION..... 1 MALE STERILISATION..... 2 IUD/COPPER-T/LOOP..... 3 ORAL PILLS..... 4 CONDOM/NIRODH..... 5 RHYTHM/PERIODIC ABSTINENCE..... 6 WITHDRAWAL..... 7 OTHER MODERN METHOD _____ (SPECIFY) 8 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ (SPECIFY) 9	
Q405	Who mainly motivated you/your husband to use this method? ಕಿ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವಂತೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬಹುದವನು ಯಾರು?	SELF..... 1 SPOUSE..... 2 RELATIVES/FRIENDS..... 3 ANM/DOCTOR/HEALTH WORKER..... 4 MASS-MEDIA..... 5 OTHER..... 6	
Q406	For how long have you been using this method continuously? OR How long ago did you/your husband undergo sterilization? ಎನ್ನು ಸಮಯದಿಂದ ನೀವು ತಪ್ಪಿದೆ ಈ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿರಿ? ಅಥವಾ ನೀವು/ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗಂಡ (ಸಂತಾನ ನಿರೋಧ) ಶಕ್ತಿ ಚಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವಾಗ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರಿ?	MONTHS MORE THAN 8 YEARS..... 97 DO NOT REMEMBER..... 99	

FOR THE USERS OF COOPER-T/LOOP/PILLS/CONDOM AND THOSE WOMEN WHO/WHOSE HUSBAND HAD UNDERGONE STERILIZATION, ASKQ407-Q416. FOR THE USERS OF WITHDRAWAL/RHYTHM METHOD/ANY OTHER METHOD, GO TO NEXT SECTION.

.NO.	QUESTION AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
407	Where did you/your husband go for sterilization? OR Where did you go for Copper-T insertion? OR From where did you obtain the pills usually? OR From where did you get condom/nirodh usually? (ಇಂತನ ನಿರೋಫಕ) ಕಪ್ಟೆ ಚಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನೀವು/ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗಂಡ ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಿರಿ? ಅಥವಾ ನೀವು ಕಾಪರ್-T ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಿರಿ? ಅಥವಾ ಮಾಮಾನ್ಸವಾಗಿ ಗಭ್ರ ನಿರೋಫಕ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರು ನಿಮಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಿಸುತ್ತದೆ? ಅಥವಾ ಮಾಮಾನ್ಸವಾಗಿ ನಿರೋಫ ನಿಮಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಿಸುತ್ತದೆ?	GOVERNMENT/MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL...01 PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE.....02 FAMILY PLANNING CAMP.....03 SUB-CENTRE.....04 PRIVATE HOSPITAL.....05 GOVT. DOCTOR.....06 PRIVATE DOCTOR.....07 GOVT. NURSE/ANM.....08 PRIVATE NURSE.....09 MOBILE CLINIC.....10 CHEMIST.....11 OTHER_____12 (SPECIFY) DO NOT KNOW.....99	
408	(ONLY FOR COPPER-T USERS) Who inserted Copper-T? ನಿಮಗೆ ಕಾಪರ್-T ಆಯಾವಿಸಿದವರಾಗಿ?	PRIVATE DOCTOR.....1 GOVERNMENT DOCTOR.....2 GOVT. ANM/NURSE/LHV.....3 PRIVATE NURSE.....4	→ Q410
409	(ONLY FOR PILL AND CONDOM USER) Have you ever found difficulty in getting pills/condoms? ಗಭ್ರ ನಿರೋಫಕ ಮಾಡೆ/ನಿರೋಫ ದೂರಿಯುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ಎಂದರೂ ಮೊಂದರೆ ಯಾಗಿದ್ದೀ?	NO PROBLEM.....1 NOT REGULARLY AVAIL. WITH PHC....2 NOT REGULARLY AVAIL. WITH ANM....3 NOT REGULARLY AVAIL. WITH SHOPS/CHEMIST.....4 OTHER_____5 (SPECIFY)	
410	When you started using this method, did doctor/nurse/ANM inform you about possible health problems that may occur? ನೀವು ಈ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಪೂರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ, ವೃದ್ಧರು, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ಈ ವಿಧಾನ ಬಳಕೆಯಿಂದ ಬರಬಹುದಾದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮೊಂದರೆಗೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DO NOT REMEMBER.....9	
411	After you adopted this method, did any health worker/ANM visit you for enquiring about your/your husband's health? ನೀವು ಈ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಪೂರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದ ಸಂತರ, ಯಾಡಬರೂ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ನಿಮನ್ನು ಭೇಟ ಮಾಡಿ, ನಿಮ್ಮ / ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗಂಡನ ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿದ್ದಾ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
412	Have you/your husband had any health problem with the use of this method? ಈ ವಿಧಾನದ ಬಳಕೆಯಿಂದ ನಿಮಗೆ/ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗಂಡನಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದೀ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q416

NO.	QUESTION AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
422	<p>When you/your husband started using the method, did doctor/nurse/ANM inform you about the possible health problems/side effects of the method?</p> <p>ನಿಷ್ಪತ್ತಿ/ಸಂಕ್ರಾಂತಿ ಗಂಡ ಆ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲು ವ್ಯಾರಂಭ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ/ಅರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ಅಥವಿಂದ ಬರುವ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪರಿಹಾರೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೇ?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....2 DO NOT REMEMBER.....9</p>	
423	<p>What was the main reason for discontinuing use of the method?</p> <p>ಆ ವಿಧಾನ ಬಳಸುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಶ್ಚಯ ಮಾಡುವ ಕಾಳಿಗಳನ್ನು?</p>	<p>WANTED CHILD.....01 METHOD FAILED/BECAME PREGNANT.....02 SUPPLY NOT AVAILABLE.....03 DIFFICULT TO GET METHOD.....04 WEAKNESS/INABILITY TO WORK.....05 BODYACHE/BACKACHE.....06 CRAMPS.....07 WEIGHT GAIN.....08 DIZZINESS.....09 NAUSEA/VOMITING.....10 BREAST TENDERNESS.....11 IRREGULAR PERIODS.....12 EXCESSIVE BLEEDING.....13 SPOTTING.....14 WHITE DISCHARGE.....15 LACK OF PLEASURE.....16 METHOD WAS INCONVENIENT.....17 OTHER.....18</p>	
(SPECIFY)	(SPECIFY)	(SPECIFY)	(SPECIFY)
424	(CHECK Q402, IF WOMAN IS PREGNANT GO TO Q425) Are you currently menstruating?	<p>YES.....1 IN AMENORRHOEA.....2 NEVER MENSTRUATED.....3</p>	→ Q425
V	(SPECIFY)	(SPECIFY)	(SPECIFY)
425	Has ANM/health worker ever advised you to adopt any family planning method?	<p>YES.....1 NO.....2</p>	→ Q427
(SPECIFY)	(SPECIFY)	(SPECIFY)	(SPECIFY)
426	If yes, what method did she/he advise you to use?	<p>FEMALE STERILIZATION.....1 MALE STERILIZATION.....2 IUD/COPPER-T/LOOP.....3 PILLS.....4 CONDOM/NIRODH.....5 RHYTHM/PERIODIC ABSTINENCE.....6 WITHDRAWAL.....7 OTHER.....8</p>	
(SPECIFY)	(SPECIFY)	(SPECIFY)	(SPECIFY)
427	Do you intend to use any method of Family Planning at any time in the future? ಮುಂದೆ ಎಂದಾದರೂ ನೀವು ಯಾವುದೇ ಪರಿಹಾರೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೇ?	<p>YES.....1 NO.....2</p>	→ Q429
(SPECIFY)	(SPECIFY)	(SPECIFY)	(SPECIFY)
428	If yes, which method you would prefer to use? (CIRCLE ONLY THE MOST PREFERRED METHOD)	<p>FEMALE STERILIZATION.....1 MALE STERILIZATION.....2 IUD/COPPER-T/LOOP.....3 PILLS.....4 CONDOM/NIRODH.....5 RHYTHM/PERIODIC ABSTINENCE.....6 WITHDRAWAL.....7 OTHER.....8</p>	
(SPECIFY)	(SPECIFY)	(SPECIFY)	(SPECIFY)

SECTION V

ASSESSMENT OF QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT HEALTH SERVICES AND CLIENT SATISFACTION
(FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN)

Q.NO.	QUESTION AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Q501	Did ANM or any health worker visit your household during last three months? ಈಗ ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಅಂಜನೆಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನಸೆಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DO NOT KNOW.....9	→ Q504
Q502	If yes, who visited your household? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ಕೋಡಾರೆ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನಸೆಗೆ ಯಾರು ಭೇಟಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು?	1. ANM/LHV.....A 2. HEALTH WORKER (MALE).....B 3. ANGANWADI WORKER.....C	→ Q504 → Q504
Q503	In case ANM/LHV visited, were you satisfied with the amount of time she spent in your house? ಅಂಜನೆಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು (ANM/LHV) ಭೇಟಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೆ ಅವು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನಸುಲ್ಲಿ ಒಕಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
Q504	Have you gone to any Government Health Centre/Hospital/CHC/PHC/SC during last three months for any treatment? ಈಗ 3 ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಾಧನ ಆಪ್ತ/ದಾಖಲಾನೇ/ಅಂಜನೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಟ್ಟೆ ಪರಿಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q517
Q505	If yes, where did you go last? ಕೋಡಾರೆ, ಕೆನೆನ್ನು ಬಾರಿ ನೀವು ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾ?	GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL.....1 CHC.....2 PHC.....3 SC.....4	
Q506	Is the centre's timing convenient? ಆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕೆಂಪಡ ವೇಳೆ ಅನುಕೂಲಕರ್ಮಾಗಿದ್ದೀ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
Q507	Is the centre convenient to reach? ಆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ರಿಳಿತಿ ಅನುಕೂಲಕರ್ಮಾಗಿದ್ದೀ?	YES..... NO.....2	
Q508	Was doctor/ANM available when you went there for treatment? ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಒಷ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಾಗ ಫೈದ್ದು/ಉದಿಯಿರು ಇದ್ದರೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
Q509	Did you have to wait long for service? ಒಷ್ಟಿ ಪರಿಹಳ್ಳಿ ನೀವು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳು ಕಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಂಡೀ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
Q510	Was there privacy where you were examined? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪೀಠಿಕ್ಕಿದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಇತರರು ಉಂಟಾಗು ಇರಿಲ್ಲವೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 CAN NOT SAY.....3	
Q511	Was the staff at the centre friendly? ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತರು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸತ್ತೆ ಕುರಿಷಿದ ಮರಣಿದ್ದೀ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
Q512	Were medicines available at the centre? ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಔಷಧಿಗಳು ಲಭ್ಯವಿದ್ದವೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 CAN NOT SAY.....3	
Q513	Did the health staff explain to you how to take medicines? ಔಷಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಡಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದರೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 CAN NOT SAY.....3	
Q514	Did you find the treatment at the the centre effective? ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಒಷ್ಟಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 CAN NOT SAY.....3	

Q.No.	QUESTION AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Q515	Did you have to pay to the doctor or staff any money to get treatment? ಒಟ್ಟು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಸ್ವೇಚ್ಛಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಶಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗೆ ನವೇನಾದರೂ ಹಣ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರಿ?	YES..... NO.....	
Q516	Will you recommend this centre to your friends/relatives? ಆಗಿನ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವೇಚ್ಛಾತರಿಗೆ / ಸಂಭಂಧಿಸಿಗೆ ತಿಖಾರಿಸು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರಿ?	YES..... NO.....	Section VI
Q517	(IF SHE DID NOT VISIT CENTRE DURING LAST THREE MONTHS) What is the main reason for not visiting the centre? ನೀವು ಈ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಅಡ್ಡನಾಡಿ / ದಾಖಾನಾಗೆ ಹೋಗಿರಲು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರಣವೇನು?	NO NEED..... NOT CONVENIENTLY LOCATED..... TIME IS NOT SUITED..... POOR QUALITY OF SERVICE..... HEAVY RUSH..... NON-AVAILABILITY OF DOCTORS/ HEALTH WORKERS..... RARE AVAILABILITY OF DOCTORS/HEALTH WORKERS..... DOCTORS/HEALTH WORKERS DO NOT EXAMINE PROPERLY..... MEDICINE NOT/RARELY GIVEN..... MEDICINES ARE OF BAD QUALITY..... DOCTORS/PARA MEDICAL STAFF DOES NOT BEHAVE PROPERLY..... SERVICES ARE CHARGED..... PREFER PRIVATE DOCTORS..... OTHER..... (SPECIFY)	

SECTION VI

AWARENESS ABOUT RTI, STI AND HIV (AIDS)

Q.NO.	QUESTION AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Q601	Have you heard of an illness called Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI)? ನಿಷ್ಟ ಜನಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಮೋಂಕನ ಹಾಯಿಲೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಣಿದ್ದಿರಾ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q605
Q602	From which sources of information or persons have you heard about RTI? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ನಿಷ್ಟ ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾರಿಂದ ಜನಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಮೋಂಕನ ಹಾಯಿಲೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಣಿದಿರಿ?	1. RADIO.....A 2. TV.....B 3. NEWS PAPERS/BOOKS/ MAGAZINES.....C 4. SLOGANS/PAMPHLETS/POSTERS/ WALL HOARDINGS.....D 5. DOCTOR.....E 6. HEALTH WORKERS.....F 7. SCHOOL TEACHERS.....G 8. COMMUNITY MEETING.....H 9. RELATIVES/FRIENDS.....I 10. OTHER.....J (SPECIFY)	
Q603	How is RTI transmitted? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ಜನಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಮೋಂಕನ ಹಾಯಿಲೆ ಒಬ್ಬಿಂದ ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬಿಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ?	1. HOMOSEXUAL INTERCOURSE.....A 2. HETEROSEXUAL INTERCOURSE.....B 3. LACK OF PERSONAL HYGIENE.....C 4. OTHER.....D (SPECIFY) 5. DO NOT KNOW.....E	
Q604	Do you think RTI is a curable disease? ಜನಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಮೋಂಕನ ಹಾಯಿಲೆ ಎಂದು ನಿಮಗೆ ಅನಿಕ್ತದಿಯೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DO NOT KNOW.....3	
Q605	Have you heard of an illness called Sexual Tract Infection (STI)? ನಿಷ್ಟ ಶ್ಲೋಕ ಹಾಯಿಲೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಣಿದ್ದಿರಾ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q609
Q606	From which sources of information or persons have you heard about STI? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ನಿಷ್ಟ ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾರಿಂದ ಶ್ಲೋಕ ಹಾಯಿಲೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಣಿದಿರಿ?	1. RADIO.....A 2. TV.....B 3. NEWS PAPERS/BOOKS/ MAGAZINES.....C 4. SLOGANS/PAMPHLETS/POSTERS/ WALL HOARDINGS.....D 5. DOCTOR.....E 6. HEALTH WORKERS.....F 7. SCHOOL TEACHERS.....G 8. COMMUNITY MEETING.....H 9. RELATIVES/FRIENDS.....I 10. OTHER.....J (SPECIFY)	
Q607	How is STI transmitted? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ಶ್ಲೋಕ ಹಾಯಿಲೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ?	1. HOMOSEXUAL INTERCOURSE.....A 2. HETEROSEXUAL INTERCOURSE.....B 3. MOTHER TO CHILD.....C 4. TRANSFUSION OF INFECTED BLOOD.....D 5. OTHER.....E (SPECIFY) 6. DO NOT KNOW.....F	
Q608	Do you think STI is a curable disease? ಶ್ಲೋಕ ರೋಗ ಹಾಯಿಲೆ ಎಂದು ನಿಮಗೆ ಅನಿಕ್ತದಿಯೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DO NOT KNOW.....3	

Q.NO.	QUESTION AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
Q609	Have you heard of an illness called HIV (AIDS)? ನೀವು 'ಏಡ್ಸ್' ಎಂಬ ಹಾಯಲೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಣಿಸಿದ್ದಾ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q61
Q610	From which sources of information or persons have you heard about HIV? (AIDS)? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ನೀವು ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾರಿಂದ 'ಏಡ್ಸ್' ರೂಗೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಣಿಸಿರಿ?	1. RADIO.....A 2. TV.....B 3. NEWS PAPERS/BOOKS/ MAGAZINES.....C 4. SLOGANS/PAMPHLETS/POSTERS/ WALL HOARDINGS.....D 5. DOCTOR.....E 6. HEALTH WORKERS.....F 7. SCHOOL TEACHERS.....G 8. COMMUNITY MEETING.....H 9. RELATIVES/FRIENDS.....I 10. OTHER _____J (SPECIFY)	
Q611	How is HIV (AIDS) transmitted? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) 'ಏಡ್ಸ್' ರೂಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಒಮ್ಮೆಯೇ?	1. HOMOSEXUAL INTERCOURSE.....A 2. HETEROSEXUAL INTERCOURSE.....B 3. NEEDLES/BLADES/SKIN PUNCTURE.....C 4. MOTHER TO CHILD.....D 5. TRANSFUSION OF INFECTED BLOOD.....E 6. OTHER _____F (SPECIFY) 7. DO NOT KNOW.....G	
Q612	Do you think that one can get HIV (AIDS) from someone who has HIV (AIDS) by: 'ಏಡ್ಸ್' ಇರುವ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮೋಹಿಯಿಂದ ಚೇರೆಬ್ಬು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ರೂಗೆ ಅ ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ಬರಬಹುದೆಂದು ನೀವು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತಾ?	YES NO DK 1. SHAKING HANDS ಉತ್ತರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಕರಿಂದ 1 2 9 2. HUGGING ಕಬ್ಜಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲುಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಕರಿಂದ 1 2 9 3. KISSING ಮುತ್ತು ಕೊಡುಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಕರಿಂದ 1 2 9 4. SHARING CLOTHES ಅವರ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಕರಿಂದ 1 2 9 5. SHARING EATING UTENSILS ಒಂದೇ ತಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟ ಮಾಡುಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಕರಿಂದ 1 2 9 6. STEPPING ON URINE/ STOOL ರೋಗಿಯ ಮಲ ಮೂತ್ರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾರಿಕುಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಕರಿಂದ 1 2 9 7. MOSQUITO, FLEA OR BEDBUG BITES ಮೊಳ್ಳೆ, ಸೂಳ ಅಥವಾ ಅಗಕೆ ಕಿಡಿತಿಂದ 1 2 9	
Q613	How do you think one can avoid HIV (AIDS)? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಏಡ್ಸ್ ಬರದಂತೆ ಹೇಗೆ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಬಹುದ್ದು?	1. SEX WITH ONLY ONE PARTNER.....A 2. USING CONDOMS DURING EACH SEXUAL INTERCOURSE.....B 3. CHECKING BLOOD PRIOR TO TRANSFUSION.....C 4. STERILIZING NEEDLES AND SYRINGES FOR INJECTION.....D 5. AVOIDING PREGNANCY WHEN HAVING HIV (AIDS).....E 6. OTHER _____F (SPECIFY) 7. DO NOT KNOW.....G	

QUESTION AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Do you think HIV (AIDS) is a curable disease? ಮಿತ್ತ ಪಾಂಚಾಗಬಲ್ಲ ಖಾಯಿಲೆ ಎಂದು ನಮಗೆ ಅನಿಸುತ್ತದೆಯೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DO NOT KNOW.....9	
During the past three months did you have burning sensation, pain or difficulty while urinating? ಕಳೆದ ಮೂಸು ತಂಗಡಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂತ್ರ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ನಿಮಗೆ ಉರಿ, ಸ್ವಾಸ್ಥ ಅಥವಾ ಕಷ್ಟವೇನಾದರೂ ಆಗಿದೆಯೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
During the past three months did you experience pain in the lower abdomen or vagina during intercourse? ಕಳೆದ 3 ತಂಗಡಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಭೋಗ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಈಮ್ಮೆಟ್ಟಿ ಅಥವಾ ಯೋನಿಮಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ಸೋಧ್ಯಂಚಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
During the past three months, did you have any problem of vaginal discharge? ಕಳೆದ 3 ತಂಗಡಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ಯೋನಿ ಘಾವವೇನಾದರೂ ಆಗಿತ್ತೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
IF 'NO' TO Q615, Q616 AND Q617 STOP		
(IF 'YES' TO Q617, ASK Q618 TO Q622) What was the nature of discharge? ಅ ಸ್ವಾಸ್ಥ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯದಾಗಿತ್ತು?	1. MUCCID NON FOUL SMELLING, SMALL IN AMOUNT, PRESENT ONLY ON CERTAIN DAYS (NORMAL).....1 2. THICK CURDY WHITE.....2 3. THIN DIRTY WHITE FOUL SMELLING.....3 4. THICK GREY WHITE FOUL SMELLING.....4	
With vaginal discharge did you get itching or ulcers on both the sides in the vaginal area? ಯೋನಿ, ಘಾವವಿಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನವೆ ಅಥವಾ ಮುಸ್ಕುಲ್ನಾದರೂ ಆಗಿತ್ತಾ?	ITCHING.....1 ULCERS.....2 BOTH.....3 NONE.....4	
With the discharge, did you have severe lower abdominal pain? ಅ ಘಾವವಿಂದಿಗೆ ಈಮ್ಮೆಟ್ಟಿಯ ಬಾಗಢ್ಳಿ ಮಂಡಿ ಸೋಧ್ಯಂಚಾಗಿತ್ತೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
Did you have fever with the discharge? ಅ ಘಾವವಿಂದಿಗೆ ಇಕ್ಕರ ಬಂದಿತ್ತೇ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
(IF 'YES' TO ANY OF 615-617) Have you consulted anyone for treatment? If yes, whom did you consult? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) ಒಂದು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದಿತ್ತಾ? ಹೊದಾಪತ್ರ, ಯಾರ ಹತ್ತಿರ ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರಿ?	1. GOVERNMENT DOCTOR.....A 2. PRIVATE DOCTOR.....B 3. ANM/LHV/GOV'T. NURSE.....C 4. PRIVATE NURSE.....D 5. MEDICAL SHOP/PHARMACIST....E 6. TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER...F 7. DAI.....G 8. RELATIVE/FRIENDS.....H 9. SELF-TREATMENT.....I 10. OTHER_____ (SPECIFY).....J 11. NO TREATMENT SOUGHT.....K	







